THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 9.

Movements of Mrs. General Grant.

The despatch-boat *M. Martin* is now at the Sixth street wharf, waiting to take Mrs. General Grant to City Point, on a visit to her husband.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Up to the present time five thousand of the prisoners paroled at Savannah have arrived at Annapolis, all of whom have been mustered, and are now receiving their pay from the paymasters sent there for that purpose.

News from Sherman.

It is believed by the officers engaged in mustering the men, that Sherman's movements have interfered with the exchange.

Capture of a Pirate.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Porter, reporting the capture and arrival at Norfolk of the Confederate steamer *Armstrong*. She is a beautiful and fast vessel, of 630 tons measurement, and was captured by the *Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, on the 4th instant.

The *Armstrong* had a cargo of 450 bales of cotton, but threw a portion overboard during the chase.

Capture of Rebel Cavalry.

Ten of Moseby's men, who were captured in the Luray valley on the 3d instant, were sent in from Harper's Ferry to-day and committed to the Old Capitol.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER UNOBSTRUCTED.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—The *Democrat's* Paducah special despatch of the 7th, says that all the stories about disasters on the Cumberland River are wholly untrue. The river is clear and unobstructed to Clarksville, to which point the transports run without convoy. From Clarksville to Nashville they are convoyed by gunboats, there being several Rebel batteries between the two points.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN BURLEIGH.

TORONTO, December 8.—In the Lake Erie case to-day the Rebel Burleigh applied for a month's postponement to obtain evidence from Richmond. A decision will be given to-morrow.

On her arrival at Collingwood, the steamer *Georgian* was searched, but nothing contraband was found on her.

FIRES.

WATERBURY, Connecticut, December 9.—The Waterbury Clock Company's case factory was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is about $20,000, with an insurance of $12,000.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Gould, Pearse & Co.'s cotton factory was burned last night. The loss in cotton was 100 000, partially insured.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Neither House is in session to-day, both having adjourned over till Monday next.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the United States Transport "Trade Wind."

THE EXPEDITION UP BROAD RIVER.

Our Forces Land and Drive the Enemy Five Miles.

A DETERMINED ACTION AT HONEY HILL.

Seven Hours Fighting.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

Enemy Strongly Intrenched.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., December 4.—On Tuesday morning last (November 29), shortly after midnight, a force, taken from several points in the department, left Hilton Head on transports for an expedition up Broad river. A sufficient number of troops was left at all the posts for their defense; and, in addition to the regular forces, the citizens of this post organized themselves for guard duty, and to aid in the protection of the post should any emergency arise.

THE FORCE.

It would be improper for me to give the exact composition of the forces in the expedition, and I shall only allude by name to such regiments as casualties have occurred in them. These are, in whole or in part, the 157th, 127th, 144th, and 56th New York, the 28th Ohio, the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Infantry, and a portion of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, the 34th, 35th, and 102d United States Colored Troops, and batteries B and H of the 3d New York Artillery.

CO-OPERATION OF THE NAVY.

The navy also co-operated, sending several gunboats to guard the landing and joining to our land force the Naval Battery, and a force of marines and sailors acting as infantry.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch had command of the land forces. Brigadier-General E. E. Porter commanded one brigade, and Colonel Hartwell, 55th Massachusetts, another. Major-General Foster accompanied the expedition to the landing, and had general direction of the operations, but was prevented from going into the field by his lameness, occasioned by the wound he received in Mexico. Admiral Dahlgren was present in person with the navy.

THE LANDING.

We arrived at Boyd's Point a little after daylight, and as the transports dropped anchor the troops shouted enthusiastically. A fog which had settled over the country gradually lifted, giving us a full view up and down the river, revealing plantation houses nestled among the foliage and pendant moss of the live oak and pine. On the mainland picket fires were still burning before huts deserted by the skedaddling occupants, and cattle and sheep wandering about were proof of the haste in which the landing place had been vacated for us.

An old dock was quickly repaired by the ingenuity of our mechanic soldiers, pontoon boats were rapidly put in motion, and in a short time, men, horses, artillery, and supplies were on shore.

LANDING OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade had landed before us, and was reconnoitring about the neighborhood in search of information.

The Naval Brigade was officered as follows:—Commander George Henry Preble in command.

Lieutenant O'Kane, of the *Sangamon*, commanding the 1st Company Naval Infantry.

Lieutenant Whitehead, of the *Pawnee*, commanding the 2d Company.

Marine Corps—First Lieutenant G. G. Stoddard, of the *New Hampshire*; Adjutant J. R. Stanley, of the *Philadelphia*.

The following were the staff of Commander Preble:—

Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Cressman, of the *Wissahickon*, Adjutant.

Charles Barton, of the *Philadelphia*, Aid-de-Camp.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Bowdle, of the Naval Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Corson, of the *Nantucket*.

Ensign Walter Cooper, of the *Philadelphia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. L. Gibbs, of the *Norfolk Packet*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Smith, of the *Nahant*.

T. H. Fraser, of the *Wissahickon*, Clerk to the Adjutant.

The following officers were also with the brigade:—

Lieutenant Commanding E. O. Matthews, of the Naval Battery.

Lieutenant G. W. Hayward, of the Naval Battery.

Acting Master George Cabes, of the *St. Louis*.

Acting Ensign M. J. Daley, of the *Sonoma*.

Acting Ensign Charles Boyer, of the *South Carolina*.

Acting Ensign J. A. Edgar, of the Naval Battery.

Acting Master's Mate William Saul, of the *Camelia*.

Acting Master's Mate William Merrill, of the *Flag*.

Acting Master's Mate A. F. Tafle, of the *Catalpa*.

THE ADVANCE—THE FIRST DAY'S OPERATIONS.

As soon as a sufficient number of troops had landed, General Hatch sent the 32d United States Colored Troops, Colonel George W. Baird, and the Naval Brigade, up the road to strike into the country. They proceeded to the first cross-roads without trouble, and, later in the day, were joined by other regiments, when an advance was made up the main road to the right several miles. A halt was made at another cross-roads, near the Coosahatchie road, at dark, the Naval Brigade, led by Commander Preble, in the advance.

The troops rested here for a few minutes, improving the time to prepare their evening coffee, at the expense of a furlong or so of Rebel rail-fence, and were then ordered back to the cross-roads. There they joined a column from the landing, under General Potter, and turning to the left of the said road, marched several miles to the southwest. In the march up the Coosahatchie road there was some skirmishing with the pickets along nearly the whole route; but in the other direction our column was only fired on once.

About two miles west from the cross-roads where the first halt was made is another corner, where the Grahamsville road crosses the one we were marching upon. In the corner there is a church. Near there the enemy's cavalry picket discharged their guns at our cavalry in advance, and then fled. After proceeding some miles up that road our whole force returned to the church and encamped for the night.

The long marching had made the soldiers weary, and some who had eaten nothing since noon preferred sleep to food, and laid down supperless, but satisfied.

ADVANCE ON THE ENEMY.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning, just as our columns were being formed for another advance, a message came from Captain George R. Hurlburt, commanding the advance cavalry, that the enemy were advancing down the Grahamsville road in force, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Soon after they opened from two twelve-pounders, placed in the road, upon our skirmishers, consisting of the 127th New York, Colonel Gurney. Several regiments and some artillery were at once pushed on up the road, Generals Hatch and Potter both proceeding with the advance.

OUR TROOPS MOVE.

On the left of the road, for a quarter of a mile or so, were dense woods, and next a small cotton field, bounded by a creek, beyond which were again thick woods, with a heavy undergrowth. On the right of the road was a skirting of trees, with a fence and two ditches, and beyond a wide field, reaching to the creek. Generals Hatch and Potter personally superintended the disposition of the infantry and artillery in the two fields and in the road, the 127th still skirmishing through the woods and up the road beyond the creek.

While the staffs of the two Generals were in a group in the road, and just as both of the latter had jumped their horses over the ditches, a solid shot—the first one fired—came ricocheting down the road and struck among them. The shot nearly amputated a horse's leg.

ARTILLERY IN POSITION.

Our artillery soon got into position, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Ames, Chief of Artillery of the department. Battery B, 3d New York Artillery, opened on the Rebel battery with several pieces and the 127th New York, supported by the 144th New York, Colonel Lewis, and the 32d United States Colored Troops, Colonel Baird, also kept up a fire on the enemy, and soon caused the whole force to retreat, which they did in rather poor order.

THE LOSSES IN THE WOODS.

Our loss in going through the woods after crossing the creek was considerable. Lieutenant-Colonel Geary, of the 32d United States Colored Troops, was the first man wounded in this his regiment's first fight. He was struck by a grape shot, which doubled up his sabre and caused a contusion of the groin. He was very indignant at being wounded so early in the engagement. Captain Penet, of the 144th, had a leg shattered, but continued cheering his men while his leg was being temporarily bandaged. Private Van Buren, of his company, had both legs shattered and mangled above the knee by a discharge of grape.

THE ENEMY TRIES FIRE.

On the right of the road, a little further on, was a field covered with dry grass, which the Rebels set on fire, partly, it was suspected, with designs on our caissons, as we advanced. Some of the fighting occurred here, our men advancing through fire and smoke and burning coals.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The Honey Hill battery was located just beyond a turn in the road, with a marshy tract between, and a small run, crossed by a bridge. The battery had four embrasures, each containing a gun, as nearly as the smoke would permit of ascertaining. It was on the brow of a small hill, with an outwork in front and flanking breastworks.

DISPOSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The Rebel forces were quickly disposed in these works, with a heavy line of skirmishers on each flank, a large force of infantry in the fort and the works in the centre, and a body in the rear as a reserve. The Rebel flanks had thick woods for cover, while our whole line, from the formation of the ground, was necessarily much more exposed.

THE ACTION.

The 32d United States colored troops were ordered to charge the Rebel fort as soon as we had got into position at the head of the road. They attempted, but got stuck in the marsh, which they found impassable at the point of their assault, and a galling fire of grape, canister, and musketry being opened on them, they were forced to retire.

The 35th United States colored troops also essayed an assault, but could not get near enough to produce any effect upon it. These regiments, however, only fell back to the line of battle, where they remained throughout the entire fight.

Our front, as gradually established, reached to the right and left about half a mile—for a considerable portion of the way along a rough path or road, and with the centre in the turn of the main road. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Ames brought up all the artillery that could be used and until after dark kept up a constant and effective fire on the Rebel works and lines. He personally superintended the firing, and excited general admiration by his coolness and bravery.

The 55th Massachusetts (colored) went into the fight on the right of the brigade, commanded by Colonel Hartwell. I did not note the time, but it was in the heat of the action, when the brigade had got separated by sending detachments to different weak points, and all that was left of it on the spot where it was first located was a mere detachment. The fire became very hot, but still the regiment did not waver—the line merely quivered.

Captain Goraud, of General Foster's staff, whose gallantry was conspicuous all day, rode up just as Colonel Hartwell was wounded in the hand, and advised him to retire, but the Colonel declined, and was anxious to charge the works. Captain Goraud declined to give the order, but rather favored the movement, the bullets all this time flying like hail. Colonel Hartwell gave the order, the colors came to the extreme front, when the Colonel shouted, "Follow your colors!" and and then led the way himself, and marched off obliquely, in column by division.

Colonel Hartwell was mounted, and so was Captain Crane, his Adjutant-General. Just as they reached the marsh in front of the turn in the road, and within a short distance of the Rebel works, brave Colonel Hartwell's horse, while struggling through the mud, was literally blown in pieces by a discharge of canister. The Colonel was wounded at the same time, and attempted to jump from his horse; but the animal fell on him, pressing him into the mud.

At this time he was riding at the side of the column and the men pressed on past. But as they passed the fort they met a murderous fire of grape, canister, and bullets at short range. As the members of the advance were thinned, the few who survived began to waver, and finally the regiment retreated. In retiring, Lieutenant Ellsworth, with a few men, extricated the Colonel from his perilous position after much delay and by cutting the saddle from his horse.

In carrying him away he was again wounded in the side, and advised Lieutenant Ellsworth to leave him behind; but the Lieutenant and a few men brought him from the field without farther injury, and he will probably survive. He is now in the hospital at Beaufort doing well.

The 127th New York were at this time on the left of the road, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, who, at his own request, was temporarily relieved from duty on General Foster's staff, that he might take his place with his regiment. He led the regiment across the road to co-operate with the 55th, and got very near the fort, but was obliged finally to retire. Considering that they had skirmished in the front all day, their behavior was splendid. At the time of their furthest advance Colonel Gurney was on the right of the road, in the extreme front, in command of a skirmish line, where he displayed much gallantry.

The 54th Massachusetts, heroes of all the hard fights that have occurred in the department since their arrival here, were too much scattered in this battle to do full justice to themselves. Only two companies went into the fight at first, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper. They were posted on the left. Subsequently they were joined by four more companies, who were left on duty in the rear.

The 25th Ohio soon after the commencement of the engagement were sent to the right, where they swung around and fought on a line nearly perpendicular to our main front. A portion of the 55th Massachusetts were with them. One or two charges were essayed, but were unsuccessful; but the front was maintained there throughout the afternoon. The 25th had the largest loss of all the regiments.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

The colored troops fought well throughout the day. There was probably a greater proportion of stragglers than among the white troops; but not a single regiment broke as a regiment. The 55th, 32d, 102d, 54th, and 35th were all at the front, and kept in line more coolly than one would suppose. There was no shrinking among any troops, white or black, and every regiment in the fight deserves praise.

Counter charges were made at various times during the fight by the enemy, but our infantry and artillery mowed them down, and they did not at any time get very near our lines. Whenever a charge of our men was repulsed, the Rebels would flock out of their works, whooping like Indians; but Ames' guns and the terrific volleys of our infantry would soon send them back.

INCIDENTS.

One skirmisher, who was lying down in the extreme front, rose up to light his pipe. The latter was in his mouth, while he held a match in his right hand and the match box in the other. A bullet, piercing his forehead, killed him instantly, and his body lay there for some time, the pipe still in his mouth, and the fingers clutching the match box.

Colonel Pierce, a volunteer on General Hatch's staff, while at the front, remarked that he would go back to where the Rebels were turning our left, and see how strong they were. He was gone but a moment and returned with his coat torn and a wound on the leg, where a bullet had grazed it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, Captain Silva, Lieutenants McMartin and Van Winkle, Captain Jewett, Surgeon Burton, and in fact all the staff officers, were conspicuous for their bravery, and most efficient in the discharge of their duties. Fortunately and singularly, none of them were hit.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, of the 127th had the bridge of his nose just grazed by a Minie ball, but received no other injury.

Colonels Gurney, Baird and Lewis, though much exposed, were not hit.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE COOSAWATCHIE ROAD.

During the forenoon of Wednesday, a force under command of Major J. Anderson, of General Foster's staff, went up the Coosawatchie road, the same first taken by our advance on the afternoon of Tuesday. They proceeded further than that force did, when the major, with two companies and a detachment of the Naval Brigade, was suddenly fired on by a battery a short distance beyond the cross-roads.

Ensign C. C. Niel, Superintendent of armed Transports, was with Major Anderson, and they were almost under the muzzles of the guns when they discovered them by being fired on. They withdrew because they found, by despatches from headquarters, that nothing could be gained by advancing.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF OUR FORCES.

General Foster finding the enemy's position at Honey Hill too strong to be easily taken, and not of sufficient importance, considering the object of the expedition, to warrant a continuance of the engagement, withdrew to a strong position on the Savannah road, from which he will be able to conduct future operations.—*New York Herald.*

GEN. SHERMAN'S GREAT EXPEDITION.

HE IS NEAR SAVANNAH.

KILPATRICK FIGHTS AGAIN.

Report that he was Wounded.

SHERMAN "MOVING WITH MEASURED PACE."

ON THE WILD ALTAMAHA.

UNION ACCOUNTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

Three deserters from Savannah arrived at Fort Pulaski on the 30th ult. They report that Sherman is advancing on Savannah in three columns, one by way of Millen, one between the Oconee and Ogemilgee rivers, and the other across the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, seventy miles above. He has flanked Macon, but did not stop to occupy it. He had whipped Wayne's and Cobb's militia at Oconee Bridge, driving them in every direction.—*Port Royal Herald, 1st inst.*

OPINIONS ABOUT SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—General Logan gives it as his opinion that the slow progress of General Sherman is the very best evidence of his entire safety and success. It was his programme to make frequent halts to rest his men, while detachments should scour the country to destroy roads, bridges, and Rebel supplies. Had he encountered any serious opposition he would have reached the coast before this.

LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON DECEMBER 4—GENERAL KILPATRICK REPORTED WOUNDED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, December 6.

We learn that an official telegram received last night states that General Wheeler has inflicted another severe blow upon the enemy. The locality of this fight is not given, for sufficient reasons. It occurred last Sunday morning. One corps of the enemy and Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked Wheeler in a strong position.

They came up boldly to the attack, and made several charges, all of which were repulsed by Wheeler's men, who, though largely outnumbered, maintained their ground and raked down the foe. The despatch states that the enemy lost heavily, and it was reported that General Kilpatrick was wounded.

THE SITUATION OF THE ARMY ON DECEMBER 1.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 2.

The situation, as indicated for Sherman, places him between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, in the neighborhood of Millen, the junction of the road from Augusta with the road from Savannah to Macon. Millen is seventy-nine miles from Savannah and fifty-three from Augusta. Sherman's situation is a very difficult one for a forward movement in any direction.

He seems rather to have thrown himself out of the road to any point south of Savannah. But if he march on that city, or attempt to cross the Savannah river, and strike for Beaufort, he will encounter difficulties which we can scarcely suppose he would voluntarily confront. His road will be through marshes, and easy of obstruction.

The Savannah river is ours, and the ferries are guarded. Whether he will attempt to break through these obstacles, or encounter others scarcely less formidable, it may be, further south, *this week will probably determine.* Meanwhile we are picking up his men and wearing out his army.

SHERMAN REACHES MILLEN DECEMBER 2.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 2.

The reports that we have from below state that the head of Sherman's main column reached Millen to-day.

The Charleston papers, however, have news by way of Savannah. The advices from that direction say that after Sherman's advance was driven back on Tuesday, our scouts report Sherman's main body turned, and was moving off precipitately in the direction of Brunswick.

A large column is also moving in the direction of Darien. Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

It is thought that Sherman will attempt to cross the Savannah river at Demere's Ferry. The roads below Millen have been blockaded.

THE ARMY CONCENTRATED ON DECEMBER 5 AND MARCHING SOUTHWEST OF MILLEN.

From the Richmond Whig, December 6.

We have reason to believe, from all we have heard, that Sherman's army has united, and is marching with measured pace towards the Atlantic coast, south or southwest of Millen. We also have reason to anticipate a battle at some point north or northwest of Savannah ere the close of the present week.

The Latest.

The *Examiner* continues to admit that Sherman may reach the sea-coast. If he does so, the fleet will find him and the remnant of his army in the neighborhood of Brunswick, where "the wild Altahama murmurs to their woe."

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

REPORTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Augusta *Sentinel* says that the head of Sherman's column reached Millen on the 2d day of December—six days ago!

The Richmond papers of the 6th inst., received in this city, state that Sherman is approaching the coast; but they employ the usual reticence as to the exact whereabouts of his army.

In discussing his movements, however, they unintentionally let out the fact that the army of Sherman is moving towards the coast somewhere between the Savannah and Ogechee rivers. The latter empties into the Ossabaw sound, where there is an excellent harbor, and only a distance of about fifteen miles south of the city of Savannah.

If the Rebel iron-clads on the Savannah river are sufficiently formidable to prevent General Sherman's crossing it, he may march directly for Ossalee sound, the possession of which is equivalent to the fall of Savannah.

The distance from Millen, where the Savannah papers report him to have been on the 2d instant, is about eighty miles. If he has had an uninterrupted march since, and has moved at the usual rate of fifteen miles per day, he must have arrived safely at the coast before this.—*Washington Republican.*

REBELS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

A Desperate Attack by the Crew of the "Florida"—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—Capture of a Steamer—Captain Sawtelle in Irons—He is Afterwards Released.

NORFOLK, Va., December 6, 4 P. M.—On Monday evening the tug-boat *Lizzie Freeman*, having a barge in tow, started from Norfolk, bound for Dutch Gap.

Captain George F. Sawtelle, Superintendent of Prison Labor, and Lieutenant Eugene Dodge, 20th New York Cavalry, were the officers in charge.

All went well until the *Freeman* reached Smith's Point, about twenty miles above Newport News; it then became so dark that it was impossible to proceed further, until daylight came. So the *Freeman* anchored for the night within a short distance of a schooner, which was also detained by the darkness.

The proper guards were posted, and the officers and men who were not on guard retired at eleven o'clock P. M. One of the guards observed something approaching, resembling a boat, and hailed it, and in place of a verbal answer, came a shower of bullets. The guard fired immediately, and before any others had time to gain their feet and defend themselves, the enemy were aboard. Captain Sawtelle and Lieutenant Dodge rushed out only to find confronting them armed Rebels, with revolvers already cocked, and drawn sabres. Captain Sawtelle and Lieutenant Dodge were immediately seized, and resistance was impossible, as the slightest attempt to defend themselves would have been death.

The Rebels then took their prisoners on board of the barges and secured them in the hold, by fastening down the hatches. Previous to their being confined, they relieved Captain Sawtelle of his gold watch and about $200 he was unable to hide.

Lieutenant Dodge was more lucky; he managed to rip the binding of his pantaloons and hide his money. During the imprisonment, Captain Sawtelle learned that the schooner which lay near them was captured also, and burnt during the night. She was loaded with sutler's stores.

Captain Sawtelle's entire party were then confined, as above stated, and remained in confinement until yesterday morning, when the steamer *Matilda* came along and relieved them.

The tug-boat *Lizzie Freeman*, Captain Smith; and mate, David Aspril, both of whom were robbed. Aspril was shot through the arm.

The *Freeman* was taken off and scuttled. Two of the colored soldiers were killed.

Captain Sawtelle, Lieutenant Dodge, and three others were paroled by the captain who belongs to the Confederate States navy; his name none were able to learn, though he and his lieutenant were dressed in the Confederate States uniform, and were rather polite for Rebels; the men were hard-looking, and had little mercy for their prisoners.

The Rebels swore that they would have satisfaction for the *Florida*, as they belonged to her, and said they intended lighting up the James river, every night, with army vessels which may be unlucky enough to get into their clutches.

We hope this gang of Rebels who infest Smith's Point will receive a visit from some source which will give them all the satisfaction they desire, and bring them to grief.—*Old Dominion.*

Admiral Farragut Coming Home.

We learn from good authority that Admiral D. G. Farragut is now on his way to New York on the flagship *Hartford*, and that the command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron has been turned over temporarily to Commodore James S. Palmer. In all probability the Admiral, who has been recommended for the new rank of Vice-Admiral, will not return again to the scene of his glorious exploits.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
FRIDAY, December 9.

The market opens quite firm under the gold rise, which stimulates speculation. The whole list in New York is higher, and in our own market both railway shares and oil stocks are stronger.

A meeting was held last evening of the members of the Outside Board, and a committee was appointed to prepare a schedule of prices to be charged hereafter upon oil and other stocks, with power to act generally under the new organization proposed. The name of the board is to be changed to "The Independent Public Board of Brokers." The organization embraces two hundred and seventy-nine gentlemen, of whom eighty-six members are also members of the old Board.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to perfect the new organization:—Thomas S. Sewell, A. Phillips, J. J. Phillips, Clement March, J. S. Worthington, and George R. Graham. It is understood that a large room is to be procured, and that the general public is to be admitted to the same, as is done upon the Paris Bourse. The excitement in oil stocks has brought about this movement, which is quite an important one for Philadelphia. The same kind of a movement has been carried out in New York, and with the wild speculative fever now engendered in the public veins, they will be an important body. We hope that now the merits of these oil stocks will be thoroughly investigated by the committee, and the bogus ones excluded from the new board.

The Stock Market is inactive this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are in fair demand, but are rather lower, with sales of 6s of 1881 at 100, coupons off; new 7-30s at 99⅔; and 10-40s at 102½, an advance of 1; 108¾ was bid for 5-20s; and 118 asked for old 7 30s; Pennsylvania 5s are selling at from 93¾@94.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing, but prices are firm, and Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ½; Reading sold at 68; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 151¾@152; Little Schuylkill at 45; Pennsylvania Railroad at 68; Minehill at 59; and Catawissa preferred at 37¼; 79 was bid for Lehigh Valley; 30 for North Pennsylvania; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very quiet, and we hear of no sales. 67 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for West Philadelphia; 25 for Green and Coates; and 15 for Arch Street; 16 was asked for Ridge Avenue; 51 for Fifth and Sixth; and 48 for Chesnut and Walnut.

There is no material change to notice in Bank shares, and very little doing. Manufacturers and Mechanics' sold at 31, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 69¼ for old stock; 43 was bid for Penn Township; 51 for Girard; 57 for City, and 46 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are unchanged; Wyoming Canal sold at 78; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39¼ for prefered; 73 for Lehigh Valley; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Oil stocks continue rather dull, and prices are irregular, with sales of McElheny to notice at 6¼; Great Basin at 3; Dunkard Creek at 3; and Noble and Delamater at 11.

The Money Market continues easy, and the rates are without change; loans on call are offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce and quoted at 7@9 per cent. per annum.

Gold has advanced about 2¼ per cent. since last evening; opening at 239¼; advanced and sold at 242 at 10 o'clock; fell off and sold at 241¾ at 11; 240¾ at 12; and 240 at 1 P. M.; the market closing rather weak at the latter rate.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 9. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Keystone	2	200 sh Mineral	2⅞
400 sh Walnut Is	3⅛	100 sh Excelsior	1⅜
50 sh do	3 1-16	100 sh do	1 3
200 sh do	3	100 sh do	1 1-16
50 sh do	3⅛	200 sh do	1⅛
400 sh do	3⅛	500 sh Germania	1
100 sh Reading	68¼	800 sh Blue Creek	1
100 sh do	68¼		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s '81 coup	109	900 sh Walnut Is	3
$2000 U. S 10-40s	101	400 sh Dunkard	1
$500 do	102¾	8 sh Manuf & Mech	31
$1000 do	102	17 sh Far & Mech	40½
$600 U S 7 30s new	99¾	7 sh Wyoming Co	78
$1000 Penna 6s	93¾	170 sh Union Coal pf	3
$300 do	94	35 sh Cam & Am	151¼
$1000 Sch. Nav. 6s '82	87½	15 sh do	152
$4713 63 do	87¾	10 sh Lit Sch R	45
$1000 Pa. R. 1st m	112	110 sh Penna RR	68
100 sh McElheny	6¼	40 sh Minehill	59
100 sh Great Basin	3	100 sh Catawissa pf	37¼
600 sh Allen & Tideoute	1⅜	100 sh do	37¾
100 sh Noble & Del	11	6 sh Lehigh C & N	73¾

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M.	239¼	12 M.	240¾
10¾ A. M.	242	1 P. M.	240
11 A. M.	241¾		

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	239	241
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	227	**
Dimes and Half Dimes	220	**
Spanish Quarters	220	**
Penn. Currency	½ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7⅜	8	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1⅝
Big Mountain Coal	5	5⅜	Irving Oil	7	8
N. Y. & Mide Coal	12	13	Pope Farm Oil	⅝	¾
Green Mt. Coal	4	4½	Densmore	8⅝	9
N. Carbondale	1½	2	Dalzell Oil	9¼	9½
New Creek	¾	1¼	McElheny	6	6¾
Feeder Dam Coal	⅞	1	Roberts Oil	2	2⅜
Elliston Coal	1¾	1¾	Olmstead	2⅝	2¾
Butler Coal	13	13	Noble & Delamater	11	11
Diamond Coal	19	19	Hibbard	2⅜	2½
Swatara	10	10	Story Farm	2 44	2⅝
Penn Mining	21	21	Bruner	2½	2⅝
Connecticut	¾	1	Petroleum Centre	3¾	4
Keystone Coal	1⅝	2	Robert	4⅝	4¾
Excelsior Oil	⅝	1¼	Hope Island	1⅜	1⅝
Big Tank	2½	2¾	Allegheny River	1	1⅜
Continental	2¾	3	Curtin	14	14¾
Farrell	2	2	Phila & Oil Creek	⅜	1¾
Oil Creek	3¾	4¼	Ball Creek	3¾	4
Maple Shade Oil	36	38½	Gerasonia	⅝	1
McClintock Oil	5½	5¾	Corn Planter	2	2⅛
Pennsylvania Pet	1	3	Briggs	4¾	4¾
Perry Oil	3¾	4	Rock Oil	4	4⅛
Mineral Oil	⅝	2⅞	Tarr Farm	2⅜	3⅝
Keystone Oil	2	2¼	Globe Farm	1⅜	1⅝
Venango Oil	⅝	1	Schuylkill Creek	⅝	2⅛
Union Petroleum	2⅜	2⅝	Walnut Island	⅝	3
Beacon Oil	⅜	1⅜	Eldorado	2	2½
Seneca Oil	6	7⅛	St. Nicholas	4 44	4⅝
Orange Oil	1¾	1¾	Tarr Homestead	6	6¾
Franklin Oil	1	1			

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls	2900
Refined, bbls	4160

—The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending December 8:—

Barrels superfine	14,069
" fine	2
" Corn Meal	450
Total	14,521

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls	14,600
Wheat, bushels	46,500
Corn, "	31,200
Oats "	42,400

—Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	32,326
Same week last year	22,977
Increase	10,549

—Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	65,974
Same week last year	58,970
Increase	6,994

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregates of their last weekly statements, compared with the returns of the previous week:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
N. Y., Dec 3	$190 263,587	20,272,018	3,870,251	145,413,299
Phila., Dec. 5	44,810,135	2,473,419	2,321,109	28,462,044
Boston, Dec. 5	49,615,285	4,094,746	8,480,885	21,129,528
Totals	$284,688,937	26,842,084	14,672,225	225,024,602
Last week	281,259,552	27,203,542	14,626,490	221,671,438
Increase in loans				$3,429,385
Decrease in specie				361,458
Increase in circulation				250,875
Increase in deposits				3,353,164

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, December 9.—There is little or no demand for Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is offered at $45 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is in demand at $13 50 ₱ 64 pounds, with sales of 200@300 bushels. In Timothy the movements are of an unimportant character. Flaxseed is in moderate demand at $3 60@3 65 ₱ bushel, with sales.

The Flour Market is rather quiet, the figures demanded by holders being above the views of buyers; the demand for export and home consumption is extremely limited, and there is but little doing in the way of sales; for export, we notice sales of 500 bbls. good Pennsylvania extra at $11 25; a small lot of extra family at $12 25; a small lot of extra family on private terms; the sales for the supply of the home trade are making at yesterday's prices.

The demand for Wheat is moderate, and prices are without essential change. Supplies come forward slowly; and in the absence of transactions, we quote Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 60@2 65 ₱ bushel, and Kentucky white at $2 66. Holders of Rye ask $1 72@1 75 ₱ bushel. The market is poorly supplied with Corn receipts; have been coming rather slowly for several days past. The sales comprise 2000 bushels yellow at $1 38 for old, and $1 70@$1 73 for new. Oats are in demand at 92c., with sales of 6000 bushels. Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky moves slowly. We notice sales of Ohio barrels at $1 95, and Pennsylvania at $1 92.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Tobacco is steady and firm, with a good demand. Cotton is inactive. Flour is heavy and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm at yesterday's prices. Corn lower; new mixed $1 02; white $1 05@1 06. Oats firm at 90c. Whisky easy at $1 80@1 82. Hogs firm; the weather is freezing hard, and prices are a shade higher; sales at 10½@11¼c. gross.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Flour firm; sales of 10,000 barrels State, $9 80@10 40; Ohio, $11 25@12; Southern, $10 30@15. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn dull, at $1 30@1 33. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 barrels at $38 50@39 25. Lard firm at 21@21¾c. Whisky firm at $1 93. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Reporter, Gilkey, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Hunter, Norton & Co.

Schr West Wind, Hitch

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS

The War in Georgia—Sherman's Movements

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 6.

Official intelligence has been received that SHERMAN is at last moving towards the Atlantic coast in earnest. His objective point is believed to have been at length discovered; but it is deemed injudicious to mention it yet awhile. The prospect is that there will be a battle within the next three or four days which will decide the question whether their men is to reach the coast in safety.

The Fighting at the South.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 6.

SHERMAN seems to be becoming more timid in his movements, or more exhausted in his ability to advance his army. For five days, up to last Friday, his average marching had been only five miles per day. This delay is, of course, most dangerous to him. It gives the Confederates time (which was almost all they wanted) to gather troops in his front. He has wasted too much time to think now about obliquing to his right, and marching for Brunswick, on the Georgia coast, and must, of necessity, strike for Savannah, or Beaufort, South Carolina, the nearest point.

He was expected by the Yankee fleet at Savannah as early as Sunday, the 20th ultimo, and all that night the Federal shipping off that point was throwing up signal rockets for an information. He had not gotten as far as Millen on last Friday, and the telegraph line to that point was working at that time. All the ferries on the Savannah river are guarded, and all means of crossing the men have been put out of his way. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 24, gives an account of our victory at Grahamville, South Carolina, on Wednesday. The enemy's force consisted of five thousand negro cavalry, from Beaufort, and fifteen hundred white artillerymen. Our forces were under the command of Major-General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH. It says:—

"At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked General SMITH at a place called Honey Hill, three miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries and slight intrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre; but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day General ROBERTSON arrived with the Thirty-second Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the encacement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

"The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while on our side they were less than one hundred—between ten and fifteen killed and about eighty wounded.

"After nightfall on Wednesday the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles, towards the cover of their gun-boats. Before dawn on Wednesday several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfited foe.

"On Thursday morning the enemy's land forces remained quiet; but the gun-boats kept up a pretty constant fire of shells towards our lines. Up to two o'clock there had been no renewal whatever of the fighting. Long ere this our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory."

Sherman's Movements and Prospects.

The Augusta *Register*, of the 1st, says it is plain that Mr SHERMAN is puzzled. He knows not exactly how to act or whither to go. He realizes the fact that there is danger ahead, no matter which route he takes, and he is puzzled to know which route presents the fewest obstacles. He came to beard the lion in his den, and now he begins to fear that he has his head in the lion's mouth, and is altogether at the mercy of the beast. A few more days will serve to throw much light on the result, and show which way the tide of success is likely to flow.

The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* of the 2d instant says there is some mystery about the tardiness of SHERMAN'S march since he left Atlanta. According to his marching orders, his army was to advance at least 15 miles a day, but has not averaged more than half that distance. He lingers in the railroad quadrangle, which he has been traversing, as I reluctant to leave it. It may be that the aspect of affairs outside do not exactly suit him. He has doubtless by this time gained information of the army unexpectedly gathering to oppose him, which inspires him with caution. There is evidently a hesitancy, from some cause, in his present movements—a want of that rapidity and dash which we were led to anticipate. He appears to move as if afraid of snares and dangers ahead and around him.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st says:—The whereabouts of SHERMAN'S main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would simply say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march, will be agreeably disappointed.

Important movements are on foot to meet him whichever he may go, but these will be developed at the proper time. General WHEELER has relieved KILPATRICK with all ease, and with less forces has whipped and driven him in every engagement. He has taken one stand of colors, which is evidence of the vigor with which he has pressed him.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the same day, says:—The news from Georgia is also very cheering. SHERMAN was reported Tuesday morning, very slowly and cautiously feeling his way. Gen. WHEELER had driven back his advance forces from Midway to the Ogeechee Bridge. The enemy are said to have suffered severely. After the repulse, our scouts report SHERMAN'S main body turned, and was moving off precipitately in the direction of Brunswick, Georgia. A large column is reported moving in the direction of Darien, Georgia. Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

We also copy the following from the Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 2d:—Those who are abundantly able to judge estimate SHERMAN'S force at 60,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry.

The gallant General ROBERTSON, in the recent engagement near Waynesboro', distinguished himself. He killed six Yankees with his revolver and wounded four others. While preparing to attack another, some fifty yards in advance of his men, he received a mortal wound. The brave Texan (Virginian) is now in our city.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* has some facts about SHERMAN'S march in Georgia, from which we take a few paragraphs:—

"The two wings of SHERMAN'S army united at Milledgeville, where they stayed three days.

"In their route, they destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, cribs and gin houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton, implements, etc., and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes.

"When their horses gave out they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred.

"At Milledgeville they only destroyed the arsenal, depot and penitentiary. They did not burn the factory near that place.

"Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children.

"At Monticello the Federals hung a man by the name of SMITH, but life was not extinct when he was cut down.

"The farmers having devoted a large share of their attention this fall to syrup making, there is a large quantity of corn yet ungathered in the field, which was left by the Federals. But there is not a horse or ox in the country, hence the saving of the corn will be a difficult matter.

"The men may were under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property they were severely punished by order of Gen. SHERMAN. Of course, stragglers committed depredations with impunity.

"The right wing of the Federal army under General HOWARD, crossed the Ocmulgee River between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished.

"The Federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing through, and the abundance of provisions in it.

"The people of Madison are indebted to the Hon. JOSHUA HILL for his strenuous exertions to have their property protected. It was owing to his efforts solely that they were spared.

"General SLOCUM gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. Some punishment inflicted by some of the Federal Generals for plundering was severe whipping."

—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Indiana has asserted its loyalty by expelling, by a unanimous vote, H. H. Dodd, leader of the Sons of Liberty conspiracy.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

The Arrest of another Rebel Spy—Columbia County Conspiracy—D. McHenry to be Re-tried—Decision of Judge-Advocate-General Holt in the Matter—The Alleged Rebel Spies—The Cases are Concluded—Rumored Verdict of the Court—Rev. Alvey R. Rutan, of Columbia County the next Case.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 8, 1864.

The cases of WILLIAMS FIELDING and THOMPSON, tried before the Commission here as Rebel scies, were concluded this afternoon, and the court is now about deliberating on the evidence. Of course, its decision cannot be certainly known until the orders of the command ng general touching the cases are published; but there are good grounds for supposing that at least one of the prisoners, WM. THOMPSON, has been adjudged guilty. While there are circumstances which must mitigate the offences of WILLIAMS (or rather WILDEY), and FIELDING, these very circumstances have served to more firmly fasten guilt upon THOMPSON. In my despatch of last night I related the strange developments made in the case of "WILLIAMS" on the arrival of Detective WILDEY. How THOMPSON had asserted that he could prove by WILDEY that he boarded with the latter just three weeks prior to his arrest on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Although this was no less than the fourth contradictory story on the part of THOMPSON, the Judge Advocate determined to give him every opportunity to prove his innocence and therefore despatched to the address named by THOMPSON. The result of all this was, that when WILDEY arrived here, he distinctly denied ever seeing or knowing THOMPSON, who then asserted in turn that he was mistaken in his man and did not intend to send for WILDEY. The most singular part in this drama is the recognition of WILLIAMS by WILDEY, as his son WILFRED WILDEY, who had been missing from home for some five years. This appears the more interesting, inasmuch as that after a trial of over two weeks in duration, when it was supposed by the Court that the testimony in the cases had been closed, one of the prisoners sends for a witness who when he arrives declares he does not know this quondam friend, but on turning around suddenly and unexpectedly recognizes another of the prisoners as his own son, who in turn presents a cold shoulder to the first applicant with whom he has been associated, professing not to know him. The son at first refused to recognize his father, but when his mother appeared upon the scene, his natural and maternal affections conquered his cautionary instincts, and he confessed to the relationship. There is evidently a very interesting story connected with this very complicated affair. Here is an opportunity for a second "Very Hard Cash," on which another CHARLES READE might work up another first-class novel for the HARPER'S. The plot is as deep laid as the romances might desire. There are adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes in abundance. There are the Rebel spy and the Government detective in the plot. There are civil war and numberless Waterloos to depict. A plot not unworthy the genius of VICTOR HUGO. The characters are marked and decided. There is insanity, hereditary insanity, perhaps mad-houses and villanies, which are indeed, not unworthy the philanthropic genius of READE. Who shall unravel this mystery?

Mr. and Mrs. WILDEY were called on to testify in Court to-day, and I present below the evidence elicited. Young WILDEY, alias Williams, whispered to the guard yesterday, "How is my case going to turn out since my daddy has come?" He is rather anxious now, whereas before he seemed unconcerned as to his fate.

THOMPSON is now, however, by far the most scared of the three. These unexpected developments have seriously alarmed him. He was much chagrined when Mr. WILDEY failed to recognize him. He has made no defense or statement prior to the clearing of the Court for deliberation upon the evidence.

Detective Officer Elisha H. Wildey, Sworn.

I reside at No. 248 East Thirtieth street, New York city. I am a police officer, employed in the New York City Intelligence Office, in which capacity I have served for seven years; I know the accused; he is my son; he will be nineteen years old in February; he left home four or five years ago; he had left home several times before when he was a small boy, and was once brought back by an acquaintance; and several times by myself; in mental capacity he has always been deficient, which I have no doubt, whatever is the cause of his erratic career from infancy; at times he has appeared bright and intelligent; the family is disposed to insanity, which has been hereditary; one sister died insane at Brattleboro', Vt.; a brother is partially insane; the boy was always erratic, but not predisposed to criminality; he is easily influenced by superior minds and led astray; Wm. R. Williams is an assumed name; in the course of his running off he had every time changed his name; his real name is WILFRED WILDEY. I have only heard of him twice since his leaving home, five years ago; once, nearly four years ago, when he came home, as he said, from Newbern, North Carolina, where he asserted he was living with an friend, but he did not appear capable of giving a thorough account of himself; he was home a few some time after the first visit, but I did not see him then; my profession kept me away from home a great deal, so that I could not pay particular attention to the subject, but it was impossible to keep him at home. These facts (witness said) could be corroborated by twenty or more prominent citizens of New York, if required by the Court.

Mrs. REBECCA WILDY was also sworn, principally corroborating the testimony of her husband. The prisoner, JAMES R. WILDEY, alias William R. Williams, is her son, and will be nineteen years old on the 16th of February next. He was at home for two days about two years ago, but did not state where he had been. The family had received no letters from him.

Rev. Alvey R. Rutan.

The preacher who was connected with the Columbia county conspiracy, is the next on the list for trial. His case will come up to-morrow. Mr. ALLISON has been engaged as counsel for defense.

Another alleged Rebel spy was arrested day before yesterday, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Harrisburg, by a detective, who deemed the circumstances sufficiently strong to warrant his arrest. The man gives the name of JOHN PARKER. He had in his possession when arrested some $800, in denominations of 5's, 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's, half of which were Confederate notes and half greenbacks together with some counterfeit gold pieces. He had also secreted on his person, beneath his vest and coat, a bundle of lucifer matches from which it is assumed that perhaps the individual was an incendiary. CLARKE has been prepared in confinement on the charge of being a spy, and will be tried before the Commission.

Daniel McHenry.

One of the Columbia county prisoners, against whom it was understood the most damning evidence would be elicited, it will be recollected by the readers of THE INQUIRER was under trial before the Military Commission here before the November election, when the Commission adjourned over until after the election, the case not having been concluded. In the interim one of the members of the Commission was ordered West, on other duty, leaving the number in the Commission below the requirements of the law. A new member was appointed, and the Judge Advocate moved for a new trial, *de novo*, which was agreed to by the Commission, when counsel for defense entered the plea that the Commission, having been reduced, and thereby effectually disbanded during a former trial, the prisoner was, through such disruption without sentence, honorably acquitted of the charges against him, and that he could not be put in jeopardy a second time on the same charges, the plea of the defense was sustained by the Court, and the proceedings remitted to General COUCH for action thereon. The case was referred by him to the War Department, whence the following

Decision of Judge Advocate-General Holt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, Nov. 26, 1864.—*Indorsement.*)—Respectfully returned to Major-General COUCH, or successor,—in the within case the accused pleaded in bar of trial that he had been previously tried and put in jeopardy before a military commission on the same charges; the fact being that the commission had been reduced by competent authority below the minimum number, and thus rendered incompetent to proceed with the trial after the prisoner had pleaded to the charge, and one witness had been examined, but hence any particular proceedings had been taken in the case. The commission now in session sustains the plea, and remands the prisoner into custody, to await the action of the Commanding General.

The decision of the Commission was erroneous. It is the settled rule of this Bureau, and one amply sustained by the decisions of the Courts of the United States, that the jeopardy spoken of in the constitution can be interpreted to mean nothing short of the acquittal or conviction of the prisoner and the judgment of the Court thereon.

The case should be returned to the Commission for further action.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate-General.

New Trial Ordered.

DANIEL MCHENRY will therefore be re-tried for resisting the military authorities and laws, under the following instructions:—

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAMBERSBURG, December 6, 1864. —(*Indorsement.*)—Respectfully referred to Captain H. L. JOHNSON, Acting Adjutant-General, Judge Advocate of Military Commission now in session at Harrisburg, Pa., who will bring DANIEL MCHENRY before the Commission for trial on the within charges and specifications without delay.

Attention is invited to the indorsement of Judge Advocate-General HOLT, of November 25, 1864, on the incomplete proceedings, which will be sufficient to overrule a plea in bar of trial which might be argued in this case on *autrefois acquit*.

FRANCIS WESSELS,
Captain and Judge Advocate.

Proposed Amendments to the Revenue Law.

The recommendations in the important report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are understood to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are principally:—

First. That the tax on distilled spirits be not reduced one iota.

Second. That the tax on the whole tobacco product be laid on the leaf.

Third. That if it be not, that the tax on cigars be laid on an *ad valorem* scale.

Fourth. That a tax of one-half of one per cent. be levied on scales of merchandise and products which amount to $11,000,000,000 a year, and which would yield $55,000,000 of revenue.

Fifth. That the Reciprocity treaty with Canada be rescinded, because it lets in a vast amount of coal—this year half a million—free of revenue duty and free of the excise duty of three and a half cents a ton, and because it draws away from us to Canada vast quantities of corn—this year four and a quarter millions of bushels—to be distilled into spirits and smuggled back here in fraud of our revenue, and because it tempts the fraudulent exportation to Canada of our tobacco in the leaf—this year one million two hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars' worth—there to be manufactured into cigars, and smuggled back over the frontier.

Sixth. That to save revenue the business of assaying gold and silver be done by the Government, and not at private establishments; and that the present license fee for assaying be made so large as to be prohibitory.

Seventh. That crude petroleum be taxed two or three cents a gallon, and the tax on refined reduced to fourteen or fifteen cents.

Eighth. That the tax on publications be laid on the press work and binding.

Ninth. That the tariff on iron, particularly rails, of which 120,000 tons were imported from Great Britain last year, should be raised at least a dollar and a half a ton.

Tenth. To make the test of the yearly income derived from real estate its rental value.

Eleventh. To provide for summary and inexpensive processes to recover such penalties, and procure forfeitures of small lots of contraband goods."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the excise as it stands, and if not cut down and tinkered by Congress on the pressure of lobby delegations, will yield three hundred millions a year on the present business of the country; that it will pay the current expenses of the nation, including interest at six per cent. on the war debt, and pay off the debt itself within ninety years.

An English Greek Grammar.

Over a space of years we went systematically through and through that book; page after page, chapter after chapter. It was all unintelligible—all obscure; but some spots were wrapt in more than ordinary gloom. Our chronic bewilderment was varied from time to time by shooting pains, brought on some passage or expression unusually indigestible. We read of creatures—happily few in number—that went about in the *epicene* gender. Were they fish, flesh, or fowl? Would the breed be ever extinct? Under certain desperate circumstances, a participle and a noun *together* were bound hand and foot, and put into the *ablative absolute*. What had they done to be treated in a manner thus peremptory, unreasonable, crotchety? Did they ever get out after being once put in? Then there were gerunds in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*. How they recalled to us that old *Fee*, *Fi*, *Fo*, *Fum*, and the smell of English blood! And supines in *Um* and *U*. What was the meaning of these cabalistic names? I did not know them; and I do not know now. And yet I have been behind the scholastic curtain for twelve long years. There was no entire chapter in the book more broken by pitfalls than that, composed in doggerel, which treated of the rules for gender. Not one word, I am sure, of an exceptional kind had escaped the diabolic ken of the compiler. String upon string of jangling, unmusical lines could we repeat with a singular rapidity; understanding nothing, asking no questions. Oh, the sweet, simple faith of childhood! We had been told to commit those lines to memory, and we committed them. They would doubtless do us good in the later days. We should at all events be flogged there and then unless we sang them like caged birds.—*Day-Dreams of a Schoolmaster.*

—"If you go on in that way, sir," said the prisoner in the dock to his counsel, who was defending him with force and fury, and abusing judge and jury in good set terms—"if you go on in that way, sir, they'll hang me; I know they will." "Never mind, my boy," replied the counsel, an Irish gentleman, carried away by his own eloquence—"never mind, my boy; let them hang you, and I'll make them repent it."

SPECIAL NOTICES

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst.

Books close on WEDNESDAY 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 14 Exchange Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 511 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 10th.

12-1-10t P. W WILTBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Buildings, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Owing to the increased number of recruits, the commission is under the necessity of announcing that the City Bounty will be withdrawn after FRIDAY, 9th inst. No bounty will therefore be paid to men mustered in after that date.

JOHN BLAIR,
12-8-5t Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 19, at the o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. Clement R. Wripple, Assistant Secretary.

12-2-12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company Office, 73 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

A Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and state taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 5 st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-15 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS, WHARVES AND LANDINGS—Office, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Wharf at the foot of Chesnut street, on the river Delaware, will be leased for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, December 14, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. PUGH,
12-8-9t Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having received to acquire stock on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to H. R. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 20th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Direct rs they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received, under this resolution.

11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FITH, Treasurer.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE Second National Bank of Philadelphia.

FRANKFORD, December 5, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$ 75,614 09	
United States Loans	45,000 00	
		$120,614 09
Specie		
United States Notes	60,000 00	
Due from Banks	167,304 45	
Capital	200,000 00	
Deposits	$341,411 96	
Due to Banks	16,055 19	
		333,417 15
Circulation		180,000 00
Exhibition of the Bank this 5th day of December, 1864.		

12-6-6t W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
Kensington do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE, 11-25-10t

ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., twenty cents per share, free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 13th.

JOHN F. GRAFF,
12-5-7t Secretary and Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Soldier Straps, Wreaths &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10-3 2m No. 19 SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864, On Marine and Inland Risks..... $424,484 84
On Fire Risks..... 138,657 18
$562,705 09

Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863..... 234,472 42
$797,177 50

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.... $416,264 74
On Fire Risks..... 120,576 75
536,821 49

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c..... 75,322 63
$612,344 14

Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $214,297 82
Fire Losses..... 9,985 92
Return Premiums..... 27,201 96
Reinsurances..... 42,649 38
Agency Charges..... 19,664 08
Advertising, Printing, &c..... 3,680 12
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c..... 11,346 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c..... 14,809 09
384,631 36
$228,382 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	148,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan	93,055 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan	55,840 00
150,850 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan	122,520 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	43,360 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500 50 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000 100 shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,495 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,000 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$968,750 Par. Cost, $842,109 50. Market Value	$857,027 87
Real Estate	90,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made	119,330 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	26,795 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,355 00. Estimated Value	2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U.S. Government, subject to ten days' call	$100,000 00
Cash in Banks	58,591 03
Cash in Drawer	637 96
	158,632 49
	$1,201,684 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates or profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Sonstan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph E. Sans,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 11-10s

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

For 21 Portraits, morocco			$1 00 to $2 00
" 40	"	"	2 00 to 4 00
" 72	"	"	2 00 to 7 00
" 93	"	"	oblong	3 00 to 10 00
" 100	"	"	"	5 00 to 12 00
" 103	"	"	quarto	6 00 to 12 00
" 200	"	"	"	12 00 to 17 50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

In Every Variety of Style.

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,

ANTIQUE,

IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,

ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,

Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 328 CHESNUT STREET,
12-3 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARLIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3 1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 S. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios,	Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Cabas,	Satchels,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases,	

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

What would be a more acceptable Christmas present FOR A GENERAL, FOR A COLONEL, FOR A CAPTAIN, FOR A LIEUTENANT, FOR A SURGEON, than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO'S., Manufacturing Jewellers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE ORGANIST for an Episcopal church in this city. Also a thoroughly competent Soprano and Tenor singer for the choir of the same church. Address "Box 674" Philadelphia Post Office." 12-8-3t*

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia 12-7-6t*

BANK NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

11-23 wfm 1m J. BOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, as requisite to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

J. WEIGAND, Jr.,
11-23-w6t-1m Cashier.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 18t

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diam

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

A GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.

A Mail Bag Containing 600 Letters Stolen —The Bag Rifled of Drafts to the Amount of $14,000—Arrest of the Robber.

From the Chicago Journal.

About the first of November a through mail from Galesburg, Illinois, was despatched for Chicago on the regular night train from the former to the latter place, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. This through mail, comprising about six hundred letters, and the usual variety of newspapers, circulars, &c., in a single bag, failed to reach the city; and the makers of drafts contained therein, failing to receive anything in the shape of acknowledgments, began to address letters of inquiry to the postmasters at Chicago and Galesburg.

The postmaster at the latter place conferred with Postmaster Scripps, of Chicago, the result of which was very unsatisfactory to both parties. The Galesburg official had traced up the matter, and was certain that the bag had duly left his office and been put on board of the baggage car; and he was convinced that it must have been lost, either between the depot in this city and the Chicago Post Office, or at the latter place itself. The Government machinery failed to discover any clue whatever to the missing mail, and the matter was given up for lost, when accident started a train that, in skilful hands, soon turned up the valuable portion of the mail and the daring robber.

On Saturday afternoon Bowen Brothers, of this city, informed Superintendent of Police Tuttle that a man had presented a $100 draft to them which they were suspicious was not all right. Superintendent Tuttle had heard of the missing mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn in Galesburg, at once decided upon his course. He procured the arrest of the man who had offered the draft, and upon searching him found seventeen letters, containing as many drafts, upon his person, and memoranda of considerable value to the detectives. Following the trail, his room at the Hatch House was entered, and an examination of his trunk revealed twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-nine drafts, representing $14,000.

Superintendent Tuttle then sent for Postmaster Scripps, and the latter was astonished at the revelations which were then made to him. The Postmaster at Galesburg was notified and he arrived yesterday morning. The joy of the latter knew no bounds, as he had been greatly annoyed by the complaints and unjust reflections that had been directed against him. He was profuse in his compliments to the skill and success which had marked Superintendent Tuttle's action.

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, a young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, of respectable appearance and considerable intelligence. He is well known about Galesburg. Finding himself lost beyond a hope, he yielded to the advice of his captors and made a "clean breast of it." He got upon the train at Galesburg, and stepped into the baggage car. Seeing the mailing not very far from the side door, he continued to push it nearer and nearer the door, unperceived by the baggage-master, who was stowing away the baggage. Watching his opportunity, the thief kicked the bag out of the car and jumped after it.

By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galesburg, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concealed it. A week afterwards he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, &c., in a place of concealment, from which Detective Officer Webb will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the Hatch House, the robber selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

The public will be surprised to learn that these through mails are sent in the care of irresponsible baggagemen, instead of route agents, with approved bonds to the Government, as they should be. Such matters call for Congressional investigation.

Mr. Nasby has a Difficulty with his Flock and Leaves it.

ON THE WING Nov. the 10, 1864.—The dy is past! All is ore! Ef Freedum shreckt when Kossiciusko fell, she must hev squwkt last Tosday like ez she beheld the innanymait corpse uv the Dimocratic party which fell, crushing Little Mack, and the hopes uv sum hundreds uv good Dcmocrats who spectid to be persuaded by their frends in2 acceptin the various offisis under the Guvment.

I am a lost and ruined man. My people are by the troo Dimekratic stripe. They hev faith in me. They bleve wat I tell em. I told em Mick-Lellan was cerin uv the elecshun, and that I hed ded wood on the disposle ov the offisis in that seckshun. It immejitly became a ezy matter to horror muney. It wuz delitefful—wood, oh wood that it cood have been perpetooal. Bro. Davij left me $50 with the request that I wood peck a good word for him for a ferrin mishin.

I assoomed a virchus look and replied that I never sold my influence, but that I allus had a admirashen for his massive intellek and meuny virchous. Bro. Guttle lent me munny, wantin his, and Bro. Sludge wantin that; in breef, every individje uv em who hed a forehed a inch high specled suthin. * * * The returns cum in. Ohio, Linkin. "Good! Rah!" says I, with grate presence of mind.

"Why good?" anshushly asked the expectants.

"Becez, to carry Ohion, the abilishinists must hev brot votes from Noo York, which will give us that stat shoor."

Noo York—Linkin!

"Good Lord!" ansers I promptly, "the Noo York abilishinists must hev voted in Ohio, and hev got home in time to vote agin. But wait for Pennsilwany."

Pennsilwany—Linkum!

"My friends, ther wuz fraud—Massycusits sojers, at least 50,000, must hev voted there. Injeana will do it, however."

Injeana—Linkun!

"Not less than 40,000 Massycusits sojers hev voted there. Illinois is safe, though."

Illinois—Linkun!

"40,000 Massychu—

"Give me my munny!" roard Savij, and the same remark with variashuns wuz made by Gutle, Sludge, and the rest uv 'em.

"Gently my friends," sed I, backin' out ov the door, "we hev bin defetid but the grate prinsipel that a white man is better than a nigger, for which we hev so long fot, still lives. Let us sink all miner considerations, and—"

The miner considerashuns I refured 2 wuz, however, uppermost in thar mines, for tha all went for me yellin like Cusororious Injins, "Give me my munny," whereupon I retreated to the meetinhouse, lockin myself in. Tha surrounded it, sworin they'd starve me out.

When a innocent boy I red a harrowin tale uv a Roosha mother who wus persood by frantic wolves, and who saved her own life by droppin her children to em wun by wun. My privit barel uv whisky wus in my study—I wuz saved!

I hi'sed it out uv a winder, and camly awaited results. They flockt around it.....they took turns at the bung hole.....in wun short hour they wuz stretched helpless on the plane ded drunk. Then and there I resked my charge, and sorreried sich munny and watches ez the ungrateful wretches hed about em, to make up arrears uv salary and sich, bid adoo 2 em forever. I shall go 2 Noo Gersy.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late Paster uv the church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

—Pittsburg has one foundry for about each person and of its population, and a dozen drinking-saloons for each foundry.—*Prentice.*

The Phosphorescence of the Sea.

Forster, in 1778, wrote an account of his voyage around the world, and in it he gave out, as the result of his observation, that there were three sources of light:—1. Electricity, evolved by the friction of the ship on the water. 2. True phosphorescence from dead animal matter in the sea. 3. Living animals with light-bearing apparatus. Various other theories, more or less true, were started and received, but the question was so far off a satisfactory solution in 1836, that the Society of Savants at Haarlem resolved to offer a prize for the best essay on "The Cause of the Phosphorescence of the Sea." On this occasion, the different explanations were thoroughly gone into, and the subject was pur well in train for further and more definite handling. This handling it had from Banks, Macartney, Gilbert, and Pilesmus; and in 1814, when the account of Humboldt's travels appeared, such a flood of light was shed on the subject as enabled Ehrenberg to bring the results of his close observation to bear upon the information supplied in such a manner as to establish upon firm ground a doctrine which fully accounts for this wonderful phenomenon.

It seems that free electricity has nothing whatever to do with it. The passage of a stream of electricity through luminous water has not been found to increase the light, nor has the electrometer become at all unsettled in its neighborhood. The theories founded on the agency of electricity, therefore, which in the infancy of electrical science were of necessity allowed to pass unchallenged, and which were indeed exceedingly plausible, have now to be abandoned.

The phosphorescence of the sea is due to two kindred causes, one being the light emitted by certain living creatures which have the faculty of becoming luminous—a faculty incidental to the discharge of their vital functions; the other being the light given out by the bodies of the same creatures whilst undergoing the process of decomposition. Which of these exercises the larger share in illuminating the ocean is yet uncertain, and the point is not, perhaps, very material; but what is more to the purpose is, that among the former are to be found three distinct genera, subdivided, in the case of infusoria, into almost infinite species. These three genera are the Acalephæ (Medusæ and Cyaneæ families) among zoophytes, certain mollusca and infusoria.

Of the Acalephæ, or Sea nettles, *Mammaria scintillans* is the most remarkable. It is, when fully grown, no larger than a pin's head, and yet has a lustre which makes it almost as brilliant as the brightest star. It is more especially an inhabitant of the tropics, and is a great contributor to the glory which the sea in those latitudes has over the waters of colder zones.

In 1814, Tilesius distinguished as many as twenty-eight sorts of medusæ, molluscæ, and infusoria which were light-yielding, besides enumerating nineteen crustacea which had the same property. But this is far from being a correct estimate of the lustrous creatures. It is not known how many they are, and though more accurate ideas can be formed of the numerical strength of the two kinds first mentioned, it seems to be no exaggeration to say that the light-giving infusoria are innumerable.

Ehrenberg managed to keep two luminous infusoria, taken from the Baltic, alive at Berlin for two months, and he was enabled to make very close observations upon the conditions most favorable to the manifestation of their powers. He found that when they were exhausted, and ceased to emit sparks, they renewed their flashing on the addition of acids or of alcohol to the sea-water in which they were living. In the photocharis he discovered a cellular structure of a gelatinous character internally, which showed some resemblance to the electric organ of the gymnotus and torpedo; and of it he says:—"When the photocharis is irritated, in each cirrus a kindling and a gleaming of separate sparks may be observed, which gradually increase, and at length illuminate the whole cirrus, until the living flame runs also over the back of the nereid-like animalcule, making it appear under a microscope like a burning thread of sulphur with a greenish-yellow light. In the *Oceania hemisphærica*, the number and position of the sparks correspond accurately, at the thickened base, with the larger cirri or organs which alternate with them, a circumstance that merits special attention. The manifestation of this wealth of fire is an act of vitality, and the whole development of light an organic vital process which exhibits itself in infusorial animals as a momentary spark of light, and is repeated after short intervals of rest."

From this Humboldt deduces the existence of a magneto-electric and light-generating vital process in other classes of animals, fishes, insects, molluscs, and acalephæ, &c.; he contrasts the conditions necessary to the development of luminosity in the glow-worm and other insects surrounded by air with those accompanying the exhibition of light by sea animals, and considers that the former may be due to the chemical composition of the luminous fluid effused, while the latter is due to a magneto-electric agency. How far these speculations may be borne out by facts it is not our intention to inquire. Suffice it to say that living creatures of infinitesimally small dimensions are, in the exercise of their vital functions, very large contributors to the beautiful phenomenon under consideration.

But sometimes, even with high magnifying power, it is not possible to discover any animalcules in the glowing water; and yet, where a wave breaks in foam against a rock or the side of a ship, flashes of light become visible. This appears to be due to the decomposing fibres of the dead creatures, especially of the molluscs, which are diffused in great abundance through the water.—*Chambers' Journal.*

John Leech's Disease.

But if his life and works were the outgrowth and reflection of his age, his death has, in a sadder sense, been a sacrifice to its peculiarities. Living, as we all do now, at ten times the rate of our forefathers, those who supply our intellectual food must tax themselves to meet our demands. We read ten times as much, and therefore we must have ten times as much written and printed for us; we pay ten times as much, and therefore artists and authors are tempted to ten times the exertion. For, unhappily, we do not pay in proportion for the great work to which the care and labor of a lifetime have been given—the perfect work which will live through all time, like the "Iliad" or the Apollo. But what we are eager for is the shallow novelty, the sharp comment on daily life, the work that fatigues not the understanding, but strikes in a moment, and may at once be dismissed. So the *time labor et mora* does not pay, and, as a consequence, it is not given. Perhaps but for this fatal temptation, Leech might have added some enduring work of art to the galleries of his country. Our consolation is that he reached, if not so high, at least a wider public. He met the popular hunger, and supplied it with light and evanescent but healthy food. Only in doing this he lost his own life, as so many another artist and man of letters has done of late years. For it seems as if the creative faculty were that which kills the fastest. The lawyer lives long, though he works as hard as the poet, for many more hours a day. But the men of imagination, such as all artists and all literary men must be more or less, fall soon and fast. Would they but spend some of that time which is now spent in inventing new characters, new scenes, new stories, new arguments, in the dull plodding routine of revising, recasting, and polishing, their works might live beyond the year, and many a useful year would be added to their own lives. But it is fruitless to preach prudence, or a noble ambition, when the hope of sudden wealth is the lure. We call for so much of literature and art that we cannot have it so good as it might be, and we pay so highly for novelty that we kill our authors and artists when their years are still green.—*London News.*

—Man is imitated by four things, an echo, a shadow, an ape, and a mirror.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11-15-1m Philadelphia.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 200 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.

Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fel-t

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh1

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE
PRICE OF CLOAKS,
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO'S OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. [12-7-1f

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

THE WYOMING VALLEY CANAL COMpany has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable at their office on and after the 20th December. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. inclusive. An issue of 1000 shares stock, at $50 per share to Stockholders, in the proportion of one share for every fourteen shares held by them respectively on the 15th instant, and to be paid on or before the 22d instant, is authorized for the purpose of paying off and cancelling bonds to the amount of $50,000, reducing the bonded debt of the Company to $600,000.
JOSEPH H. DULLES, President.
December 6, 1864. 12-7-3t

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
To Whom it May Concern:—
All persons who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT
should go to PULLINGER'S,
No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States. 12-6-7t

J. HOLMES GROVER,
ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL
WAREROOMS,
TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 12-8
FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-30 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12 1 f61 Quartermaster General's Office.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11 30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Saws,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovell's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 5-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines,
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 219 S. FIFTH STREET.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [se0-fs-tf
INFRINGING
On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
BUST'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
10-4-6m] No. 511 CHESNUT Street, opposite State House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1e4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 115 S. SECOND Street.
1-23-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

AUCTION SALES.

MEREY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 Dock Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, &c. SPECIAL SALES.
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignmented goods for public sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-18t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING,
Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth between B and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-14t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C. November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of G street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Schuylkill barges, as follows:—
Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-26-15t Depot of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race,
Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 302 CARPER Street, and No. 141 BOCHE Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots.
11-16w5m11 N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se0-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-25tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, OF EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the *Carrier*, and mailed to Subscribers out of the CITY at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

SHERMAN.

General SHERMAN has not been heard from definitely by the Rebels since the 2d of December, when he was at Millen, Georgia. The latest Rebel news from him indicates that at that time he was displaying his columns south, and led them to *hope* that he was destined to either Darien or Brunswick, Georgia. It is generally believed in the North that General SHERMAN has taken Savannah; and as all channels of news to the Rebel papers are now cut off, it is quite likely the enemy could not hear of such a victory for our forces. The absence of reliable news from General SHERMAN in the Southern journals, argues for him great successes, and the fact that he has not made for the coast for supplies before this, proves that he has sustained his army from the enemy's country alone during all the history of this great expedition. We may expect glorious news from General SHERMAN in a few days.

MR. STEVENS' GOLD BILL.

The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS may be a very expert and experienced parliamentarian, but his recent efforts in that direction would seem to warrant the belief that he is not much of a financier. His Gold bill, which he introduced in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, was quite summarily disposed of by that body on Wednesday. It was laid on the table by a vote of seventy-three yeas against fifty-two nays. It would be well for the country if the action of Congress on all plainly absurd or impracticable measures were equally prompt and decisive.

It could have done no possible good whatever to have referred Mr. STEVENS' bill to a Committee, or to have made it the subject of a protracted discussion. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the proposition to make a paper dollar equivalent in current value to a gold dollar, by act of Congress, is capable of serious argument; and it would not do Mr. STEVENS any discredit to suppose that, in offering such a bill, he was not in earnest, but rather intended to ridicule the idea of all such legislation by presenting it in that extravagant form which the logicians call the *reductio ad absurdum*.

But be all this as it may, a large majority of the House of Representatives required no debate or report of a committee to satisfy them that Mr. STEVENS' plan for preventing the advance in gold and the depreciation of the national currency, was not only not a remedy for the evils to be corrected, but positively fitted to increase them. As regards any attempt by the resolution of a legislature to impart to a piece of paper, in the form of a treasury or bank note, a value over and above that which it enjoys with the public as a circulating medium, must, of course, fail. And it must do so for this obvious reason, that no matter what Congress might require the current value of a "greenback" to be, it certainly has no power, much less authority, to compel any citizen or person whatever to part with lands, tenements, dry goods, or other thing of value, in exchange for bank or treasury bills, at an arbitrary and factitious valuation. Whatever form or kind of currency has no intrinsic, but only a representative value, must, of necessity, be more or less fluctuating relatively to specie, which has a positive and permanent value, and is the accepted standard of price in the business or office of exchanging all sorts of property.

Now, the treasury notes which Mr. STEVENS wanted to make by act of Congress as good as gold, so that a dollar "greenback" should not only be the equivalent of a dollar in gold or silver, but be so accepted in all commercial transactions, are in fact only so many promises to pay at some future time their full value in specie. They, therefore, simply represent the credit of the Government, which credit depends on contingencies more or less controllable or reliable; and just in the proportion that the public faith in the solvency of the Government is affected favorably, or otherwise, by current events, must and will the national credit rise or fall, and correspondingly the circulating value of the issues of the Treasury advance or decline relatively to coin. This is a principle in finance with the operation of which human legislation can no more interfere successfully than a statute can alter the physical laws which govern the motions of air and water. Congress might, perhaps enact that small bits of leather shall pass as money at a certain prescribed value beyond the actual intrinsic worth of the leather itself. Yet it is quite clear that unless the public would accept such a currency in accordance with the act, in the transactions of trade and commerce, the act would be practically null and ineffective; while it is hardly necessary to tell any man of sense, much less any philosophical statesman, that there is not, and as long as the rights of private property are respected by Government cannot be, any power in legislatures to compel any person to part with anything of real value that is his, unless he can get his own price for it, and have that price paid in what he may consider money, or its equivalent. Any legislation, therefore, or any attempt at legislation, which proposes to contravene this natural and wholesome rule in commercial economy must prove inoperative to effect any good result, and be productive only of mischief.

The practice of speculating in gold is no doubt objectionable in certain respects, and it is also most desirable that the national currency should be fully or nearly at par always with gold. But no expedients of Congress, however cunningly devised, can effectually prevent the trade in gold as a commodity; while every effort to restrict it must inevitably raise the price of the article in proportion to the increased difficulty and risk of dealing in it, and, consequently, the difference between the value of gold and the purchasing power of the national currency be widened instead of diminished.

In short, such legislation as that proposed by Mr. STEVENS is always unwise, because practically useless. It can do no good, while it may do much harm. The country is, therefore, to be congratulated that its Representatives so quickly saw and suppressed a measure that was visionary in its nature, and capable only of working incalculable public injury.

REBEL VIEW OF SCHOFIELD'S VICTORY.

Richmond editors always know how to work up for their readers a victory out of a defeat. They are entitled to credit for ingenuity, and as it is unlikely that the Confederate Patent Office will ever be called upon to issue patents to any one in the South for mechanical or other inventions, why not compliment the editors of the *Examiner*, *Whig*, *Dispatch*, and *Sentinel* with patents for improved modes of manufacturing victories out of overwhelming disasters? If JEFF. DAVIS wants to show his gratitude and prove to mankind that "Republics are not ungrateful," let him order these issues at once. Besides, it will give the Commissioner something to do, and rub the rust off the wheels of the Patent Department.

The *Examiner* of the 5th has heard through Northern papers of the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, and although it confesses that the Rebel authorities have had never a word from HOOD respecting the engagement, the *Examiner* goes off into raptures over the Union reports, and sees in them a magnificent triumph for the Rebel arms.

It assumes at once that, as the Northern papers always "lie," the victory remained with HOOD. No matter how "SCHOFIELD brags, it is perfectly evident that the Federal army was defeated." Truth being a quality unknown to their own generals, they take it for granted that our generals are like them; consequently SCHOFIELD'S despatch, announcing the Rebel losses at from five to six thousand, is pronounced false; and it is asked how he could know this unless he counted the dead and wounded?

We will ask the wiseacre of the *Examiner* how it was that EARLY reported, after the battle at Cedar Creek, that SHERIDAN'S loss was from eight to ten thousand, while his own was not more than fifteen hundred or two thousand? Or how the *Examiner* published, after LEE'S terrible defeat at Gettysburg, where the Rebels ran away, leaving MEADE to bury their dead, that the Union loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to forty-five thousand men? Did EARLY or LEE remain to count the dead? By no means; but then Rebel generals never "lie;" they are too "chivalrous;" their "honor" is too dear to be tarnished with falsehood. Somehow or other, Northern people, after reading their wonderful reports, do not readily become disciples to this belief in the immaculate veracity of Southern commanders or of Southern editors.

But a victory must be made out for home and foreign effect, and so the *Examiner*'s wits being at work, the man with the goose-quill sagely concludes, after a half column of specious reasoning, that because SCHOFIELD "withdrew" during the night, HOOD remained master of the field. But the *Examiner* cannot understand that HOOD'S entire forces had been terribly repulsed in every assault upon SCHOFIELD'S works. The fact that he was behind earthworks is ignored, and that other fact that the Union columns did not number a third of HOOD'S army, is left altogether out of sight. The Rebels know well that the advantage is always with troops protected by works, and all accounts from Franklin, written by eye-witnesses, agree that the carnage in front of our line of defense was horrible. No less than a dozen distinct charges were made by HOOD'S men, and every charge was repulsed after a fearful carnage in their ranks. HOOD was *never* "master of the ground." He was driven off over and over again, his dead and wounded remaining under our guns.

But the point with the *Examiner* is, that SCHOFIELD retreated. Granted. He was under orders from General THOMAS to fall back and join him south of Nashville. While obeying these instructions HOOD overtook him at Franklin, determined, if possible, to crush him before he could form a junction with THOMAS. SCHOFIELD comprehended the situation, saw his danger, and resolved to stop and accept battle. The Rebel General, confident of success, ordered an assault, and when the first was repulsed, with his accustomed pertinacity he ordered a second, third and so on, until night coming down, and finding that no impression had been or could be made on the heroic little army in Franklin, he ceased his bloody attack, after having ten generals placed *hors de combat*, sacrificing full 4000 men, and losing 1200 prisoners.

Before dawn of the next morning, SCHOFIELD resumed his march towards Nashville, burning the Harpeth bridge, and leaving HOOD to follow as best he could. This the Rebel General did during the day, taking good care not to pursue too closely. The previous afternoon's work had given him a sample of what the Union army could do when brought to bay.

If the Rebels can find material in this signal repulse of their army for a victory, they are welcome to it all; and THOMAS and SCHOFIELD will furnish them with an abundance more, and perhaps of better quality, whenever HOOD feels like again investing. One question arises, and we put the query to the *Examiner*:—"If HOOD'S Franklin triumph cost him five thousand of his best troops, how many men will he have left after gaining "a few more of the same sort?"

OUR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Considering how much the Navy has effected during the war, it is singular that the popular estimate of Mr. WELLES attributed to him a nature fit for Sleepy Hollow. Even although the perusal of his long report may make some people nod, it was certainly written by a man who was very wide awake. He need scarcely apologize for tiring the nation with a recapitulation of its own glory. The fault lies with the Navy for winning so many victories. Mr. WELLES only does his duty in describing them as tediously numerous.

The fact is that Mr. WELLES makes some suggestions so radically practical in their character, that they will hardly be acknowledged as emanating from the mind of an old fogy. We need only state to Philadelphians that he is strongly in favor of having the navy yard for iron-clads placed at League Island, to know that they will be immediately impressed with his good sense. Perhaps, however, they may consider the eligibility of that site so manifest that any Secretary could see it with half an eye, so we will proceed to indicate some of the points in which it was possible for a Secretary of the Navy to be mistaken.

In six weeks after Mr. WELLES entered upon the discharge of his duties, he was ordered to blockade over three thousand five hundred miles of coast. To do this, he had few ships, and most of these were either dismantled or on foreign stations. There were only about two hundred seamen available at the naval stations, and many officers had deserted. The exploits of the navy in establishing an effective blockade, and in illustrating the arms of the country with brilliant, signal, and repeated victories, bright as they are, seem brighter still from the record of the nothingness from whence this destructive ocean power has sprung.

Mr. WELLES desires to open the naval service to the meritorious, and therefore he proposes that a certain number of cadets for the Naval Academy be chosen from apprentices on the school-ship. He says:—"From among the apprentices in the school-ship, a selection of one half of the midshipmen annually appointed might be made with great advantage to the service and the country. These apprentices in their preliminary training in the schoolship will have developed their capabilities and aptitude for the profession, and, in transferring them to the Academy, there will not be the manifold errors which attend so large a portion of those who are appointed under the present system."

In the face of certain opposition from naval officers, Mr. WELLES distinctly says that it is an anomalous condition of affairs, and one which requires correction, where the commanding officers on board of a steamship know nothing about the management of the motive-power, and the engineers are equally ignorant of duties on deck. He remarks that "while cruising under sail, or lying in port, one-half of the officers are, by existing regulations, idle, and incapable of participating in duties that are often laborious and oppressive on the officers of the line, comparatively speaking."

* * * * "On the other hand, the other half of the officers are incapable of managing the steam motive-power, or of taking charge of the engine-room in an emergency." Mr. WELLES remarks that it may be objected that steam-engine driving is a specialty. But, he replies very cogently, that it is no more a specialty than gunnery is. When seamanship was the only education given to a naval officer, it was thought necessary to have a sergeant of marines to drill sailors in the manual. When gunnery became a specialty, it was proposed to have a corps of ordnance officers on board of naval vessels. Yet, the Secretary goes on to say, our officers are fortunately taught seamanship, gunnery, and the infantry drill. If they are thus rendered more efficient, he does not see why they should not be made still more so by instruction in steam-engineering. He wishes midshipmen to be taught the management of the steam-engine, and he would have engineers taught the art of design and construction, as necessary to a scientific body of officers upon whom the duties of inspection and construction may devolve. Mr. WELLES concludes this topic by remarking that "with the adoption of the suggestions here made, we shall, in due time, have a homogeneous corps of officers, who will be masters of the motive power of their ships in the future, as they have been of seamanship in the past. By this arrangement there will be in each ship double the number of officers capable of fighting and running the vessel, without additional appointments or expense."

Any one who knows sailors, who have so great a regard for time-honored usage that they will not even be made comfortable without considering it an unwarrantable innovation, will appreciate the hardihood of Mr. WELLES in presuming to think that line officers could possibly go to the engine-rooms, or engineers manage to walk a deck. All this does not look in the least old-fogyish, and we trust that the country will award Mr. WELLES the credit for the progressive spirit which he has certainly evinced. If any Secretary of the Navy ever issued a more sensible report, we would like to have it pointed out to us. If the public still insist that he is an old fogy, all we can say is that it is a great misfortune for a man to have a long beard.

We cannot conclude our praise of Mr. WELLES without alluding to the graceful manner with which he awards commendation for all that has been done, to those with whom he has at least an equal right to share the honor. We prefer to let his modest phrase speak for itself. "But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this Department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion, and these exploits of our naval power, a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends."

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT.

This report includes a synopsis of all that has taken place during the past year in regard to public lands, mineral territory and discoveries, New Mexico and Arizona mines, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Indians, Pensions, Patent Office, Public Buildings, Benevolent Institutions, the District Police, the Census Statistics, &c.

In the first place it is obvious that the proper management of the public lands always must absorb a very large share of public attention.

This is self-evident, when it is remembered that of the two thousand million of acres embraced in the territorial extent of the United States, one thousand four hundred million are included in the public domain. One-third of this has already been disposed of. From the year 1800 up to 1860, inclusive, the average income from sales was two and three-quarter million of dollars per year. During the last ten years the increase has been less than during the present decade. The receipts from ordinary sales for the year ending June 30, 1864, were a trifle over six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The quantity of public land surveyed annually, for several years past, has been the amount disposed of annually.

The brief consideration which the report gives as to mineral territory and discoveries, is significant and suggestive. New discoveries in the precious metals, particularly in silver, have been made in the region bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges, and including portions of Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho. Some approximate idea of the immense mineral resources yet remaining to us will be entertained, when it is comprehended that, in Nevada alone, the mines which are now open would, it is calculated, yield, with the application of proper machinery, ten million of dollars per month. It is through this richly-veined region that the Union Pacific Railroad will pass. These facts in regard to our mineral resources should be well digested. Large portions of three States and six Territories are included in the region in which deposits of precious metals abound.

The richest veins yet discovered have been but slightly wrought. New discoveries are to be made, new applications of machinery are to be undertaken. The wealthy reservoirs upon which we are to draw may then be said to be absolutely inexhaustible. We have a national debt to pay. These will help to pay it. The suggestion that an authentic publication should be made in regard to our yet unapplied means, deserves all possible and immediate encouragement. An appropriation for these purposes would be of the utmost value. It would more than repay itself. A principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the great Rebellion, these mines can be made to furnish.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Union Pacific Railroad Company has expended more than half a million of dollars upon the main line of the road leading westward from Omaha. One hundred miles of this have been permanently located; forty miles are in process of construction.

With regard to the Indians, the Secretary suggests the omitting of the appropriations for the payment of money annuities, when good policy or engagements that pre-exist will sanction such an arrangement.

Of the fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-five pensioners upon the rolls, five are revolutionary soldiers, one thousand four hundred and eighteen are widows of revolutionary soldiers, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven are army pensioners, twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three are orphans and mothers of army pensioners, and one thousand five hundred and five are are sailors. Over four and a half million of dollars were expended on pension account last year. The National Banks, it is recommended, should be required to perform the office of pension agents.

Last year six thousand seven hundred and forty applications for patents were made, and four thousand eight hundred and forty-three patents were issued, including reissues. The receipts of the office, up to September 3, 1864, including balance, were two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars; the expenditures, two hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars; leaving a balance of eighteen thousand dollars more than that of the previous year.

The duties of the clerical force engaged upon the census statistics will soon be completed. The volume on population has already been printed and distributed.

THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Commander HENRY A. WISE, the energetic and accomplished chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, states that the work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during the year ending November 1, 1864. Over fifteen hundred guns of different calibre were added to the grand total, including some 10-inch solid-shot guns, and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. The rule observed in arming our ships-of-war was to place on them the heaviest and most effective guns they could with safety bear. One thing is certain, and that is that all the demands of the navy have been promptly met. It will give unusual satisfaction to learn that no difficulty is anticipated in the manufacture of the immense 15-inch guns, for which three foundries have contracts. The Report emphatically states that the cannon of the United States navy, made exclusively from American arms, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation. The cast-iron banded rifles of TARBATT, and the bronze 12-pounders and 20-pounders of DAHLGREN, are the only kinds used in the navy. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is exceedingly small.

During the past year tests have been made of the power of the guns belonging to the navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, against both solid and built-up plates. The result is entirely in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles. The last change effected in any part of the ordnance equipment of the navy is that which has taken place in the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets the advantages are held to be with the latter. A thoroughly organized gunnery ship, for the training of officers and men, is recommended; and the removal of large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities is strongly urged.

Commander WISE pays the following tribute to the superior facilities of our city for the important operations of his bureau:—

"PHILADELPHIA.—The limited space occupied by this navy yard, although situated in the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, has necessarily restricted the ordnance work to the simple preparation of the batteries of ships. It cannot, therefore, strictly speaking, be considered a manufacturing depot for ordnance stores; but within its capacity it has never failed to respond to the calls made upon it, and the Bureau is well assured that, if at any time an extension of room in this yard is possible for ordnance purposes, the eminent skill of the artisans of Philadelphia will be developed in the production of work unexcelled by the mechanics of any other locality. This yard has, moreover, the advantages of an abundance of coal and iron near at hand, with a large foundry at Reading to supply the guns, and a well-located magazine at Fort Mifflin for powder and shells; while a few miles beyond the magazine, on the river line, are the important powder-mills of Messrs. DUPONT & Co., from whence to draw supplies."

JOHN WIEN FORNEY.

Indications from Washington point to a further change in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, to be caused by the translation of Mr. USHER to the vacancy of Judge of the United States District Court in Indiana. Among the prominent names suggested for the position of Secretary of the Interior is JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., of Pennsylvania. There is certainly no citizen of Pennsylvania whose appointment would be hailed with more general satisfaction.

The political history of Mr. FORNEY is so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary to urge it in support of his claim to such a recognition. In the hour when President BUCHANAN turned towards the false gods of slavery and treason, Mr. FORNEY severed he almost idolatrous friendship of his whole life, and sought amid strangers and former political enemies, the opportunity to carry out the loyal convictions of his heart. How he has succeeded the world knows.

In his character Mr. FORNEY combines all he requisite energy and vigor, with an enarged experience in public life. He possesses administrative abilities of the highest order, and is inflexibly devoted to the cardinal principles to which the nation has so recently pledged its faith anew. His appointment would be a proper rebuke to the aristocratic slaveowners who opposed his having a place in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and would be a signal recognition of the moral and political worth of a self-made statesman, who has already adorned so many public stations.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.

We have clipped, incidentally, from the Bedford *Inquirer* the following courteous editorial acknowledgment of the success which has attended our efforts in the publication of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. This is only one out of a large number which we receive from both journals and individuals. Our news and editorials are copied all over the country, and our local column is republished in almost all the city morning papers, and this without a word of credit. We are always happy to have any contemporary republish our articles, but it is simply an act of justice that the time, money, and intelligence which are expended in procuring them, should receive an acknowledgment of the source from which the articles are derived.

The following is the article referred to:—

"GENERAL GRANT.—The account on our first page of General GRANT'S movements, from the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, is as interesting as a romance, with the advantage in its favor of being true. Speaking of THE TELEGRAPH reminds us that we ought to tell our readers a fact that many of them may not have the opportunity of knowing, as we do, viz: that the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH is becoming one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the whole country. Though only a year before the public, it has a very generally accredited position, far ahead of the *Evening Bulletin* in *all* the essentials of a good newspaper."

—We notice that Hon. H. J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, Congress-man elect, is already spoken of by his friends for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

MARRIED.

ASHHURST—WAYNE.—On the 8th of December, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., to SARAH S., daughter of Wm. H. Wayne.

BORIE—WHITE.—On Wednesday, December 7th, 1864, by the Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, HENRY F. BORIE to MARIA CLEMENTINE, daughter of William B. White.

DIED.

ABBOT.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, CAROLINE S., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth S. B. Abbot.

MULL.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, at the residence of her brother, I. R. Bowen, in the city of Alexandria, Va., POPE JANE MULL, wife of Franklin K. Mull, and daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Bowen, of this city, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1648 Richmond street, below Ann, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services to be held at the house. Interment at the Franklin Cemetery. [Reading papers please copy.]

TEMPLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, MARTHA ANNA, wife of Joseph E. Temple.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1927 Spruce street, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. **

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

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VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frances—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

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No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES. JOHN McKNIGHT, No. 1431 MARKET Street, Is selling off his large stock of superior GAS BURNING STOVES At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-8-6t*

"NO TIME TO BE LOST."—ALL PARTIES desiring information on any point or points, can receive the same without delay, on enclosing their address and fifty cents, to Box 986, Philadelphia Post Office, Pennsylvania. 12-6-4trp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS Evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, S. W. corner of SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue. Come, hear, and sign the Pledge.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING the City with Water.

All persons having claims against this Department will present the same at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, on or before December 15, 1864.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE, 12-9-3t Chief Engineer Water Department, Phila.

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.

The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the receipts.

WILLIAM MANN, President. THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12-9-6t*

JOHN B. GOUGH DELIVERS HIS Great Lecture on "Peculiar People," on THURSDAY EVENING, and on "Temperance," on FRIDAY EVENING, in CONCERT HALL. A few seats may yet be obtained by early application at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street. Tickets will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of the Lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8. 12-8-3t

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE, No. 19 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1864.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE GIRARD COAL LANDS.

In compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved May 25, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to lease such part of the north dipping veins on the Israel Cope, James Howell and Edward Lymen tracts not heretofore leased in the present form of leasing the Girard coal lands, excepting that the parties shall covenant as same shall exist at Port Carbon—for chesnut, at the same standard and value, so however that the sum paid shall not be less than twenty-five cents for each ton of coal mined not chesnut; and not less than ten cents for that; and of other tracts on the same terms to such other persons as may be accepted in accordance with the provisions of a resolution to which this is a supplement, who shall present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and skilful miner and duly able to fulfil the covenants of the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded to the highest bidder.

The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arriving at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only by the execution of a lease in writing.

CHARLES S. SMITH, 12-9-fmw 4t. Superintendent of the Girard Estate.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

SHERMAN'S MARCH—THE TOPOGRAPHY OF GEORGIA.

From the Times.

It will be seen that the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday last rather facetiously remarks that "if the Lieutenant-General (Grant) has already sent to Hon. E. M. Stanton the information which we (the *Examiner*) communicated to him on yesterday, that Sherman had passed by Millen, we hope that he will be fair to that statesman, and send another despatch, stating how the Richmond *Examiner* now *denies* that Sherman's army had passed by Millen. This it does positively," from information furnished by the Confederate Government. We suppose, therefore, that in this case and on this matter we must credit the Richmond *Examiner* and the Confederate Government, and believe that Millen, which is eighty miles from Savannah, was not captured by General Sherman up to Monday night or Tuesday morning of the current week.

It appears, however, from our other extracts from Rebel papers as late as the 6th, that at the beginning of this week, Sherman's army was not far from Millen,—it might even be south of that point—and was marching towards the seaboard along the strip of country, some twenty miles in width, that lies between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. The Rebels allege with assurance that Sherman will have a battle before he reaches Savannah, which we think not at all unlikely; and they further assert that he will be whipped, which we think extremely unlikely.

Sherman, if he be where the Rebels locate him, is now in a section of Georgia where the march of an army is attended with difficulty. A well-informed correspondent furnishes some information as to the topography of this and the other parts of Georgia, which are of interest at this moment, and which we condense. There are three very distinct divisions of the State:—1. The mountain region, which embraces the northwest corner, and comes down to the Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. 2. Where it opens into a gentle, undulating country, extending 120 miles east to Macon, about the same distance northeast to Augusta, and south to Columbus. 3. Below those points, the piney woods, low, sandy, level, with wide swamps bordering all the streams, and extending one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles to the sea or the gulf. It is in this latter division that General Sherman's army is now moving.

The mountain region is for farming—almost exclusively for grains and grapes. Wheat is usually a good crop. The middle region, from Atlanta to Macon, is a mixture of corn and cotton. It will produce very little of the smaller grains and no grass. It is cut up into small plantations, and occupied by men of moderate means, with thriving villages as the county seats. The third division, the low country, is almost exclusively in possession of large planters, and cotton is the staple, although it will grow corn, but no small grain or grass. Doubtless the lands are cultivated in cereals as far as practicable at this time. So that General Sherman has a productive region of a hundred miles round him from which he can draw supplies.

The railroad from Atlanta to Macon runs one hundred and one miles on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and has not a bridge, not even a *culvert*, in the whole distance, scarcely an embankment or excavation. All the destruction either army can do to that is to the rails and ties and water tanks. The road to Augusta crosses numerous streams and ravines, and can be broken in many places by destroying bridges. These roads are of one gauge. It will be seen that General Sherman already controls the regions of the small grains and the ores. Their chief iron works are at Etows, Rome, and Atlanta, and all are dependent on the mountain region for ore. The whole country is open, well settled, and the roads good below the Kenesaw Mountain.

From these facts may readily be seen the prospect of gathering colored soldiers from Sherman's Department. The mountain country has scarcely any negroes. The rolling country consists of plantations worked by five, ten, twenty, sometimes fifty negroes. The cavalry raids in those regions will gather up many, but the great bodies of them are below Macon, Augusta, and Columbus.

It is evident from all our news, that the Rebel forces gathered together in Georgia, have not, up to the latest dates, been able to seriously obstruct his progress. If they are able to do anything at all, they must do it this week.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

From the Tribune.

Five years ago had any one suggested Salmon P. Chase as the probable successor of Roger B. Taney in the most responsible and eminent position of Chief Justice of the United States, he would have been regarded as in need of a straight-jacket. The chasm that separated the late from the present incumbent of that station is wider than that spanned by the twenty-years' sleep of Rip Van Winkle, to which he lay down a loyal subject of King George and awoke a fellow-citizen of President Washington. The death of Judge Taney during the night following the popular vote whereby Maryland was made a free State marked the close of an era; the accession of Judge Chase marks the commencement of another. The passing away of the one, the opening of the other, occur in the midst of a gigantic civil convulsion, which has piled the earth with its slain and filled the sky with the smoke of its conflagrations; but we need not doubt that the angry clouds of battle and havoc will soon be illumined by the bow of conciliation and peace.

The unanimity and heartiness wherewith Governor Chase's appointment has been welcomed argue a general appreciation of the changed attitude of our country, far more general than had previously been realized. The clamor and clash of parties in our late Presidential contest have given place to a general conviction that impartial liberty is henceforth to be the fundamental law of the Republic; hence the instinctive perception that Governor Chase is the very man for Chief Justice. For more than twenty years he has not only believed, but proclaimed that liberty in our Union is the general and permanent rule, slavery the local and transitory exception.

He so held when to affirm a vital faith in the rights of man as man was to bid adieu to all hope of political power or honors: he has continued so to hold until, through the madness of the slave-holding interest, it has become possible to love and uphold immortal freedom without thereby incurring ostracism or proscription. His present position adds another to the visible, tangible encouragements to faith in the right, and in the present, palpable activity of divine justice in the affairs of mankind.

The position of Chief Justice has been filled, since it was created by the Federal Constitution, by four persons, namely, 1. John Jay, of New York; 2. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut; 3. John Marshall, of Virginia; 4. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Messrs. Jay and Ellsworth were respectively nominated by Washington; and each resigned after serving for a few years only; Judge Marshall was nominated by John Adams, just before his retirement from the Presidency; and Judge Taney by General Jackson in the latter half of his second term. Marshall took the office in his maturer prime, and held it over thirty-four years, dying in it at the ripe age of eighty; Taney accepted it when nearly sixty, yet held it almost thirty years, dying Chief Justice at the ripe age of eighty-seven. As Ellsworth lived to be seventy-two, and Jay to be ninety-three, the office may be deemed favorable to longevity, and we may reverently hope that its new incumbent has many years of vigor and usefulness before him.

General Dix, in his late able letter to the War Democrats of our city, gave emphatic utterance to the widely felt regret that conspicuous ability is now less commonly associated with office than in the early years of our national existence. It is well that the post of Chief Justice should exhibit a signal exception to this remark; and that, as all who have hitherto filled it have been eminently capable as well as personally blameless citizens, their successor in this crisis should be confessedly one of the very ablest and purest of American jurists and statesmen. And, among the many strong and good men who were eligible to this position, the choice of the President could have fallen upon none abler or worthier than Salmon P. Chase.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT TO SHERMAN'S VETERANS.

From the Herald.

In sixteen days more the Christmas festivities will be around us, and we cannot but forget in the comforts of our own homes the gallant army under General Sherman, who, after their grand march of three hundred miles—such a march as was never made since the time of Xerxes—will be in camp on the Atlantic coast, somewhere near Savannah or Beaufort, on Christmas Day. We gave a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner to the army and navy on the James, and on the ocean. Let us now prepare a still more bountiful Christmas feast for the toil-worn veterans of Sherman. It will be an appropriate offering and a substantial recognition of their services.

After their long journey through swamps and forests, where we may suppose turkeys and plum-pudding do not abound, how pleasant it would be for the gallant fellows to be regaled at a fine Christmas dinner, and to feel at the same time that they were not forgotten at home; that their hosts were waiting for them with well-filled tables and a hearty welcome. It is a novel way, it is true, for a people to reward its soldiers. No nation ever did it before; but then we have done many new things, and introduced many innovations in the way of winning battles as well as in the manner of rewarding the victors, since the war began. At all events it is a very good American way of showing our appreciation of our soldiers in the field. Not the least thing prized by a soldier on campaign is his rations; and what better rations are there than roast turkeys, plum-pudding, and "home-made" pies?

There is plenty of time to get up a fine dinner for the whole of Sherman's army between this and Christmas. The Rebel papers estimate his force at fifty thousand men. Let us take this as a base, and we will want just thirty thousand turkeys, fifty thousand pies, and twelve thousand large plum-puddings. This will be an excellent bill of fare, with a few other delicacies added, which benevolent ladies know so well how to suggest.

In the meantime we hope that the portion of Sherman's army left in the West to look after Hood will be similarly feasted by the people of that region. New Year's Day would be an appropriate occasion. They will have finished up Hood by that time, and will be in fine humor to enjoy a good dinner. But no time should be lost in this city in commencing preparations for the Christmas dinner for Sherman's historic fifty thousand.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Tragedy at Boulogne.

On Monday morning, the 7th of November, the bodies of two boys, aged respectively about eight and four years, were found—one in the river Lianne, and the other in part of the water in the Arriere Port at Boulogne.

The bodies, which were evidently those of brothers, bore no external marks of violence. It was ascertained that a man named Leduc, who has lately resided in London, and who is well known in Boulogne, having a wife residing in the Rue de Bras d'Or arrived in the *Albert Edward*, from Folkestone, about 4:20 P. M., on Sunday, and on leaving the packet went into the passengers' waiting-room, under the Chambre de Commerce with two little boys, and his baggage, consisting of a good hatbox, a nearly new brown leather portmanteau, corded with a rope, and a carpet-bag, of a green ground and dark brown stripe. The party stayed in the room warming themselves by the fire, and Leduc conversed freely with the custom house officers who were there. He told them that he was going to place the children at a school about eight leagues from Boulogne. He left the custom house with the children about seven o'clock in the evening, and was no more seen until late in the night, when he went to visit his wife in the Rue de Bras d'Or, and slept there all night. It is supposed that he left for England by the Folkestone boat at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, or he may have gone to Calais or elsewhere. At all events, the Commissioner of Police in Boulogne is using every exertion to find him, and the police are on the alert in every direction.

The *Impartial* of Boulogne contains a detailed account of the discovery of the bodies. After stating that the children were apparently aged four and seven or eight years, and giving an account of their dresses, the narrative proceeds as follows:—It was discovered with certainty that the children belonged to a person named Leduc, married at Boulogne, but separated from his wife for a long time, and who cohabited with an Englishwoman in England. Leduc disembarked in our port on Sunday, at half-past four, from the Folkestone boat. He was accompanied solely by his two children. During the examination of his luggage he remained in the waiting-room, which he did not leave till nearly seven o'clock.

Between half-past eight and nine, Leduc went to his wife, who resides in the Rue de Bras d'Or. Here he passed the night; but he had not his children with him. His mental condition was that of a man in a state of fever, as he was agitated and uncertain. He many times wished to leave his wife's residence, and only decided to remain there for the night towards ten o'clock. He still slept at eleven o'clock next day. He quitted Boulogne by the 12:20 train, going, as he said, to Montreuil, and was accompanied to the station by one of his legitimate daughters. The two children not having been recognized when they were taken out of the water, by order of the competent authorities they were exhibited in one of the rooms at the hospital, which was visited by an immense and never-ceasing crowd, anxious to view the bodies.

Leducq was arrested at Montcarvel, at the residence of one of his parents. He expressed astonishment at his arrest, and above all, at the accusation made against him. He explained the presence of the two poor children with him when he disembarked from the Folkestone boat, in the following manner:—A woman, a servant, he said, but whose name or address he did not know, requested him to take charge of her two children, knowing that he was going to Boulogne. This servant stated that a man who was aware that they would arrive, would await them on their disembarkation. Leducq, on leaving the boat, entered the stores of the Chamber of Commerce, like all the passengers, and was accompanied by two boys. This fact is positive, as some commissionaires who knew him declared that they saw him.

By means of the information given by them the police were enabled to make their first inquiries. After having quitted the luggage warehouse, Leducq, he says, strolled along the quays, and when he arrived at the barrier bridge a person presented himself, and stated that he was charged by the servant in question to receive the two children. Leducq then handed them over to him. This story, which it is difficult to believe, in our opinion only aggravates the position of this man.

Accompanied by two gendarmes, the accused was brought in a carriage to Etaples, and there handed over to M. Ouzouf, Commissary of Police of the first arrondissement of Boulogne. A considerable crowd of people, who manifested the highest indignation, awaited the arrival of Leducq; but M. Ouzouf caused his prisoner to alight before the train arrived at the station, and he was immediately conveyed to the house of detention in a carriage which was waiting.

When brought face to face with the two poor victims this morning, at half-past ten, Leducq, it appears, betrayed no emotion. He persists more than ever in his story, and, at the sight of the two corpses, he exclaimed, "The scoundrel (alluding to the person to whom he pretends that he delivered the children) has assassinated them. I must have his life, or he must have mine."

Leducq has confessed that he was the murderer of his two boys.

The mother of the two children has made a statement to the magistrate's clerk at Dover, which has been forwarded to the authorities at Boulogne. She states that Leducq was her husband, and that he has given way to violent fits of temper; that he has often drawn a razor across her throat, threatening to murder her; and that he has offered to kill her two children, unless she permitted him to take them away with him.

Having been out of employment for some time, the woman says that her husband left his home at Dover on Saturday week, with the view of getting work at Boulogne. He wanted her to accompany him, but as she is near her confinement she expressed her wish to remain at Dover for a short time, and she would then follow him. He, however, persisted in taking with him his two children, and he proceeded to Folkestone, with the view of getting to Boulogne in the steamer which plies between the ports. The next she heard of her husband and children was through the newspaper which apprised her of the murder.

A King Charged With Swindling.

The French attorney, Tonnens, who, "by the grace of God and the will of the people," has become King of Araucania and Patagonia, appeared on Saturday in the Correctional Police Court at Paris on a charge of swindling, which was set forth in the following terms by the presiding judge:—

In December last you alighted at one of the best hotels in Paris. You engaged an apartment at 150f. a month. You intimated your intention of boarding at the hotel, which is easily understood, as you could not well board elsewhere. You were without resources, but you had, as we are told, an excellent appetite. Your tastes were of a very refined nature. You required the most sumptuous fare, and when the dishes were not sufficiently delicate you rejected them. When persons are in such great penury as you were they should be much more modest, even though they may have been Kings of Araucania and Patagonia. You lived in this way during four months.

Now, for a man who perhaps had worn a crown, but who had not a farthing in his pocket, this was not over-delicate conduct. One day you disappeared from your hotel; you went, I don't know where, to your family, to solicit aid. You returned to your hotel, and then you spoke of resources which would enable you to pay your debt—resources to be derived from an enterprise you were about to engage in—factories in Araucania and Patagonia. You opened offices in Paris in a little corner of the Rue Vivienne. You printed statutes of a company, with one hundred millions of francs capital. Your attempt did not succeed; you did not get a sou.

You were asked how you meant to pay your hotel expenses, and you said you should do so when you formed your company. How, without having a single subscriber, could you pay? Did you mean to pay your personal expenses with the money of your shareholders? In fact, you have not been able to pay. What answer can you make?—A long examination followed, in which the accused tried to defend himself as best he could. He had hopes of forming his company; he had hopes of getting back his crown; he had no intention of swindling anybody; he had given the landlady of the hotel an acknowledgment of his debt, which he meant and which he tried to pay; but all his exertions to raise money failed.

Several witnesses were called, who deposed that he had been for some time King of Araucania, and that he had been taken prisoner by the Chilians, and sentenced to be shot, and that he was saved by the French authorities. Moreover, it was proved by a letter from the Procureur at Perigueux, that during the time he practised there as a lawyer he had borne an excellent character for probity. The Procureur, moreover, added that he did not believe him capable of swindling anybody, but that his pretended royalty of Araucania had completely upset his ideas, and made him indulge the most preposterous projects, and that he was affected with a monomania which had completely absorbed his intellect. The judgment of the court was to this effect:—"Whereas, by assuming the title of Prince and King of Araucania, the accused may have acted under the influence of chimerical thoughts and facts, but, perhaps, to him seemed true, that, consequently, the character of swindling not appearing in the case, it decided that there was good reason to pronounce his acquittal." He was accordingly set at liberty.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF "JOHN BULL."—The nickname of an Englishman is "John Bull." We have never heard this traced to a reasonable origin. A musical friend of ours, who is *au fait* in all matters pertaining to musical history, informs us that the composer of England's national lyric, "God save the King," was a Dr. John Bull. Is it not probable that his name furnished the objectionable title?

A GREAT MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.—It is stated on good authority that all the troops along the coast are being concentrated for the purpose of forming a junction with Sherman at a given point, that the navy is active, and that shiploads of troops are continually leaving Fortress Monroe bound southward. Preparations are also making for an important movement upon the defenses of Richmond. The Rebels in Richmond are not ignorant of these great preparations to vigorously prosecute the war, and throngs of the citizens are advocating submission on the terms proposed by General Butler, averring that it is hoping against hope to continue the present contest any longer.

OIL TERRITORY.

I have about 20,000 Acres of Land in Lewis county, Kentucky, that is accepted oil territory.

The surface indications are more like those of Venango county, Pennsylvania, than any oil territory that has been discovered in the country, and promises as abundant a yield.

In order to give capitalists an equal chance to purchase, I propose to receive sealed proposals, based upon cash payments, for any subdivision thereof, remaining unsold up to the 31st day of December next. On that day the bids will be opened, and the awards made to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified by letter.

Payments to be made on the 10th day of January, 1865, when the deeds will be executed. Owing to ill-health and other business engagements, I have adopted this plan of disposal. I propose it in good faith, and with the full determination of selling, even at much less prices than the same character of oil lands are being sold; but if bids are made at prices below the value of the lands before the discovery of oil upon them, I reserve the right to reject them. $1000 per acre has been offered for a portion of this land. Land in the vicinity remaining unsold is held at from $100 to $400 per acre. The first oil discovered in the county was found on the land now offered. The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company of Cincinnati purchased a portion of this land, and are now sinking a well with every prospect of success. Other wells are going down in the neighborhood, and nearly all the lands in the vicinity have recently been sold or leased to experienced oil men from Western Pennsylvania.

Persons wishing to invest in these lands are invited to visit them. From the 1st to the 24th of December an agent can be found at the Beverly House, Vanceburg, or on the land, who will render every assistance to enable any one to make a thorough investigation. Boats leave Cincinnati daily for Vanceburg, the county seat of Lewis county, and the landing place of the land. A report on these lands has been made by S. W. Ely, Esq., who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole tract, having visited it six times, and enacted its topographical, geological, lithological, oil-bearing, and other properties. For years his attention has been given to the geological field in which these lands lie, so that his testimony is presented as of one who, by habit, experience, and scientific accomplishments, is qualified to speak with authority.

The title is perfect. For plots, geological reports, blank form of proposals and further information, address or call in person at the office of J. A. DRAKE & CO., No. 25 West Front street, Cincinnati; A. D. CALDWELL, United States Gazette building, Third street, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned at Room 3, No. 4 Wall street, New York.

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TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,

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This Company owns OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES of territory, in the choicest localities east and west of the Allegheny river, adjoining Venango county, and has already a valuable producing interest in a saw mill and timber.

Subscription Books are now opened, and subscriptions received at the offices of the Company.

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12-9-6t E. J. HARRISON, M. D., Secretary.

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MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

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AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our Instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers, perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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The CHOICE SEATS of the Academy to be had at the Book Stand, Continental Hotel. 12-5

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CLARKE.....as.....DOVE.
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Of the charming, versatile, able young actress, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

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ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6, as to size and location.

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An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

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Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all of the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayer Hoyer.

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WM. SCHMOELE, President.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

GROVER & SINN, LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,

GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,
GREAT TRIUMPH,

Of the gloriously successful and thrilling drama, in three acts, called

JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
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RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Which, during its past four nights, has drawn a series of audiences that have filled to overflowing

THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,

Whilst each evening's performance has

GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,

As the

MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX
MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX
MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX
MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX

Are developed during the run of the piece, much heartfelt enthusiasm as is rarely manifested has been shown on all occasions during the acts of the drama.

LADIES JOININGLY RETURN THEIR PURSUITS AT PLEASURE.

The last very successful and

THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,

THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,

is so great that the audience is completely lost sight of in the fierce & sublime representation.

THE GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS

Employs in active conflict

OVER 100 PERSONS
OVER 100 PERSONS
OVER 100 PERSONS

Upon the Stage at the same time, forming a tableau of such thrilling and powerful effect, as to almost cause the

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN EVERY BEHOLDER.

JESSIE BROWN, wherever produced, has always proved

A MARKED SUCCESS.
A MARKED SUCCESS.

The interest contained in the pure, the truthful and thrilling character of the story, enlivened by its beautiful

TROPICAL SCENERY
TROPICAL SCENERY

AND

GREAT STAGE EFFECT

Has always made it a

DRAMA OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

At Winnick's Theatre it ran for months, exciting from the PRESS OF THE METROPOLIS

The most favorable notices, while

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC
THE ENTIRE PUBLIC
THE ENTIRE PUBLIC

Manifested their interest by

TUNNING OUT EN MASSE,

Nightly filling the First Dramatic Temple in the country to overflowing. Its great success at this Theatre proves that

ITS POPULARITY HAS NOT DIMINISHED,

But still holds its happy sway as one of the greatest of

DRAMATIC HITS.
DRAMATIC HITS.
DRAMATIC HITS.
DRAMATIC HITS.

To conclude with, the third time at this Theatre, a Comic Drama, in two acts, called

MICAWBER,
MICAWBER,

OR, WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

Micawber.....Mr. Lewis Baker

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,

SIXTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,

JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

I.

GENERAL KAUTZ'S NEW BOOK FOR SOLDIERS.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE

FOR

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS;

A Hand-book for the rank and file of the army, showing what are their rights and duties, how to obtain the former and perform the latter, and thereby enabling them to seek promotion and distinction in the service of their country.

BY BRIG.-GEN. AUGUST V. KAUTZ, U. S. A.

18mo. $1 25.

Every mother who has a son in the army, every lady who has a friend or brother in the service of the country, should see that he is supplied with a copy.

Friends and relatives of soldiers cannot make them a more useful present than by sending them a copy of this little work.

Major-General G. K. WARREN says:—

"It is a book for all grades of military men to save—teaching the rank and file their duties according to their position. It is at the foundation of the art of war."

Says the Boston "Journal":—

"It is full and explicit as to pay, duty, privileges, promotion, punishments, pensions, &c., and is just the book for the common soldier and the

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

JANUARY FATAL TO KINGS.

Towards the end of the last century, one of the popular songs ended with the distich:—

January's the month for the murdering of kings:
But we'll teach those French Jacobins much better things.

And at the expense of a twenty years' war, for which we are still suffering, we did teach them better things; at least we brought back the exiled Bourbons, in the person of Louis XVIII, brother to Louis XVI, one of the royal January victims.

There is a singular resemblance in the circumstances, the character, and the fate of the French and English kings who perished on the scaffold in the gloomy month of January. Both were called upon to suffer for the tyranny exercised by their forefathers. Both were good domestic men, and showed, under the most trying circumstances, a degree of courage and fortitude for which former vacillation would not have prepared one.

The solemn closing scene of the life of Charles I of England, as it was represented more than a century before that of Louis XVI of France, must first be described.

Charles I slept soundly the night before his execution, though the noise of the workmen employed in framing the scaffold sounded continually in his ears.

At length the fatal morning, the morning of January the 30th, 1649, arrived. The king called one of his attendants, and bade him dress him with more than usual care for what he was pleased to denominate a joyful solemnity. The street before Whitehall was the place destined for the execution.

The king was led through the banqueting-house to the scaffold, attended by Bishop Juxon. The scaffold, covered with black, was guarded by soldiers. On it were to be seen the block, the axe, and the executioners in masks.

The king surveyed all these solemn preparations with composure. He forgave his enemies, exhorted the people to return to their obedience, and to acknowledge his son as his successor; and he signified his attachment to the Protestant religion. Never did Charles appear so truly great as when on the scaffold.

While preparing for the block, Bishop Juxon called out to him:—

"There is but one stage more, which, though turbulent and troublesome, is yet a very short one. It will soon carry you a great way. It will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you will find, to your great joy, the prize to which you hasten—a crown of glory."

"I go," replied Charles, "from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can have place."

"You exchange," said the Bishop, "a temporal for an eternal crown—a good exchange."

Charles, having taken off his cloak, delivered his george to the prelate, pronouncing the word, "Remember." Then he laid his head on the block, and, stretching out his hands as a signal, one of the executioners severed his head from his body at a blow, while the other, holding it up, exclaimed:—

"This is the head of a traitor!"

The spectators testified their horror in sighs, tears, and lamentations. The regicides had risen to power as the champions of liberty, but the execution of the king was an act of unjustifiable tyranny.

It is a curious fact that the sheet that received the head of Charles I, after its decapitation, is carefully preserved, along with the communion-plate, in the church of Ashburnham. The blood, with which it was almost entirely covered, turned nearly black. The watch of the unfortunate monarch was also deposited with the linen. These relics came into the possession of Lord Ashburnham immediately after the death of the king.

The body of Charles I was buried at Windsor, in the vault that had already received the body of Henry VIII.

The quaint historian, Lilly, states that many have curiously inquired who it was that cut off the king's head, and he says:—

"I have no permission to speak of such things, only thus much I say, he that did it is as valiant and resolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune."

Lilly also observes:—

"The next Sunday but one after Charles I was beheaded, Robert Spavin, secretary unto Lieutenant-General Cromwell at that time, invited himself to dine with me, and brought Anthony Pierson and several others along with him to dinner. Their principal discourse at the time was who it was beheaded the king. One said it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; and others also were nominated, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, so soon as dinner was done, took me by the hand, and carried me to the south window; said he, 'These are all mistaken; they have not named the man that did the act. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Joice. I was in the room when he fitted himself for the work; stood behind him when he did it; when done, went in again with him. There is no man knows this but my master (Cromwell), Ireton, and myself.'"

And now for a parallel scene of deep tragedy, enacted across the water. On January 21, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning, Louis XVI entered the carriage in which he was to be conveyed to execution. The procession was nearly two hours in reaching the place appointed, formerly called the Place de Louis XV, but which was then denominated Place de la Revolution. The interval was employed by the king in his devotions, and in reading the prayers for the dying.

When the carriage stopped at the scaffold the king said, "Nous voici donc arrives" (then here we are). He pulled off his coat, unbuttoned the neck of his shirt, ascended the scaffold, and surveyed for a few minutes the immense multitude; then approaching the edge, he made a motion for silence, and with a raised voice said, in French, of which we give the translation:—"Frenchmen, I die innocent. I forgive my enemies; and I hope that France——" but the king's voice was drowned in the noise of the drums.

Three executioners then approached to seize Louis XVI. At the sight of a cord, with which one of them attempted to tie his arms, the king showed signs of indignation, and seemed about to resist, but almost immediately after submitted. The executioners laid hold of him, and placed him on the guillotine. The Abbe Edgeworth, the king's confessor, then knelt down with his face near to that of the king, and pronounced aloud these words:—"*Fils de St. Louis, montez au ciel.*" (Child of St. Louis, ascend to heaven).

The blow fell, and the Abbe Edgeworth's face was sprinkled with the king's blood. The executioners walked round the scaffold holding up the king's head to be seen by the people, and some cries were heard of "Vive la Nation"—"Vive la Republique." (Long live the Nation. Long live the Republic.)

There have been many French revolutions even in our time. In that of 1848, and its result, the *coup d'etat*, there has been much blood split, but we have had no legal murdering of kings since the execution of Louis XVI on January 21, 1793.

Course of English Law in 1665.

A quaint old English writer thus describes his suit for a horse, which our lawyer readers will see the point of:—

"They gave first anything, call it *Citandum*,
Within eight days I gat but *Libellandum*,
Within one month I gat an *Opponendum*,
In half an year I gat *Inter-loquendum*,
And I gat—how call ye it?—a *Replicandum*,
But I could never ate word yet Understandum."

Finally, after two years' delay, the result was:—

"For sentence, silver cried at last:
Of *Pronunciandum* they made me words fain,
But I *gat* never my good grey mare again."

KOSSUTH'S NEPHEWS.—Kossuth has three nephews in the Union army:—Colonel L. L. Zulavsky, who, when General Asboth was disabled in the late severe engagement at Marianna, Fla., took the command and brought the action to a successful close; Major A. Ruttsiagg, commanding the 1st Florida Cavalry; and Lieutenant E. Tulavsky, in his brother's regiment.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Explorations of Burton, Livingstone and Du Chaillu.

On the 14th ultimo the Royal Geographical Society recommenced its meetings in London for the season, Sir Roderick Murchison presiding.

Captain Burton read a paper "On the Present State of Knowledge Respecting the Source of the Nile," in which he called in question many of the statements and inferences that had been made by Captain Speke. He denied, in the first instance, the existence of so large a lake as the Victoria Nyanza where Captain Speke had described it to be, and consequently he disputed that the Nile took its source from that lake.

He assigned several reasons for disbelieving that there was such a lake. He asserted that the level of the lake was not sufficiently high for the source of so large a river, and from the testimony of the Arabs, a road passed through what was said to be the centre of the lake. Another reason why he thought the Nyanza could not be the source of the Nile, was that the periods of the alleged greatest elevation of the water did not correspond with the overflow of that river.

The word Nyanza is applied by the African tribes to any body of water, Nyasa and Nyanza being indifferently used with the same signification. The Mountains of the Moon, which were laid down some of Captain Speke's early maps, had, he said, really no existence, or at least there was no range of mountains of such a magnitude as had been described. The lunar mountains were represented to be of the form of a horse-shoe, and to enclose the north end of the Lake Tanganeika, some of the mountains being said to be ten thousand feet high. He did not deny that there were some hills in that direction, but they were not continuous, and Captain Burton contended that from the north of that lake a river flows into other lakes to the northwards, and finally into the Nile; the Lake Tanganeika, situated much further to the northwest, being the source from which the chief waters of the Nile are derived. He denied, however, that that or any river took its source from a lake, the real sources of the Nile being the rivers that fed the lake from which the stream issues. Captain Burton said he was far from wishing to detract from the great merit which was due to Captain Speke as an intelligent and adventurous explorer, but he thought it was desirable that further exploration should be made to settle the question of the sources of the Nile, which he considered had not yet been determined. He inclined to think that a lake situated to the northeast of the reputed Victoria Nyanza is the source of the White Nile, and the Asenara, which flows from it, was mistaken by Captain Speke for a tributary, when it is, in fact, the main stream.

Dr. Livingstone confirmed some of Captain Burton's views respecting Lake Tanganeika. He said when traveling to the westward of that lake he saw several rivers flowing towards it from a high plateau upwards of two thousand feet high. He agreed with Captain Burton as to the general signification of the word Nyanza, and he said he had intended to call the Lake Nyaza by that name, but finding that the latter term had been used, he did not wish to change it. The north of Lake Nyanza had not been explored, owing to the borders being in possession of hostile tribes; but Dr. Livingstone considered it not improbable that a river flowed from it into the more northern lakes. He was of opinion that the Nile originated from several lakes in that part of Africa, and that it could not be traced to any one source.

Mr. Galton defended the statements of Captain Speke, and contended that the objection to the Lake Nyanza being the source of the Nile, founded on its low level, was removed by the knowledge of the fact that the instrument with which the level was taken was very imperfect, and could not be depended on.

A letter from M. du Chaillu to Sir Roderick Murchison was read, in which he stated that he was about to proceed into the interior of Africa. He purposed pursuing the line of the equator, until he came to some large river flowing northwards, which he intended to follow till it reached the Mediterranean, and he hoped in that manner to come to the mouth of the Nile.

He was taking with him one hundred people, forty of whom would be employed in carrying his guns and ammunition, of which he hoped to make great use. He said he had caught three gorillas, which he intended to have sent alive to this country, but two of them had died. The other had been shipped to England, and he hoped it would arrive safely. He has forwarded also some fine skeletons of gorillas and many other specimens of natural history.

—The Supreme Court of California has decided that taxes may be paid in greenbacks. This decision will materially aid the party in that State who are striving to introduce Government paper there as currency. It has been exclusively specie.

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We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

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THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

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SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

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J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
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WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-12* Secretary and Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

Subscription Price to a Limited Number of Shares, $2 50 Per Share.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL.

It is proposed to form this Company from the following interests:—

1. The fee simple of 1200 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm" on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Nine Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boats to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The hills rise from 40 to 60 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a saw mill built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws could be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of producing a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other farms possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable it immediately to commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the hills, the Rosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situated nearly due north of the most celebrated Tidenut, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta township, Forrest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this the counties surrounding Forrest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. G. L. Davis, late manager of the celebrated Maple Shade Well, has been appointed to the position, and will commence operations at once.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2 50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books will be opened and subscriptions to the capital stock received at the office of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,
THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 307 WALNUT STREET

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary. 12-5-6t

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

PROPERTY—2366 acres of land, known as the "FOX TRACT," in Wood and adjoining Counties, West Virginia, within the "great upheaval," and taking in part of the "Sand Hill."

The subscription book to the stock of this Company will POSITIVELY close on MONDAY, 12th inst. The opportunity is offered, up to that time, for the public to obtain a limited number of shares at $4 per share, the par being $10. The subscription price is at a lower rate than lands are selling for in the immediate vicinity, and is offered for the sole purpose of furnishing an ample working capital ($50,000).

Printed Prospectus, with Geological Report, can be had at our office.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

12-7-tf

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 150 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$120,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $700,000.

Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to

12-7 C. B. DUNCAN,
No. 436 WALNUT Street.

THE DRAKE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

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of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING,
Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 520 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with best a mile of river front, all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidenute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate vicinity surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-12t

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
McCLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EAC

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURY,
J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by responsible and responsible men. There is a flowing well struck about the 20th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 80 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 28 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep; one 324 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced; in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the leases, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 20 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property situated on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property has not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conclusion that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street

12-8-mwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 Market St.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York.

TRUSTEES:—

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 40 Exchange place, New York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 36 Broad street, New York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.
VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM Street, New York.
No. 121 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....200,000 SHARES

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment

250,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 320 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One-twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 40 Exchange place, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-5-6t

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY
OF
LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

PAR VALUE, $2 50.

WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000.

PRESIDENT,
E. WEAVER.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.

DIRECTORS,

E. Weaver, | James Watt,
John Bichowell, Jr., | Byron Danby,
Samuel R. Hilt, | Isaac Baker,
William Mosser.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company,

No. 515 CHESNUT STREET.

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is sunk 687 feet, and Oil has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a flow will soon be realized of a permanency sufficient to pay handsomely on the investment. Samples of Oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12-5-6t

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

NORWEGIAN ELK-HUNTING.

My Norwegian carriole, with all its paraphernalia, was carefully packed under the supervision of the indefatigable Mr. B., who has been styled the factotum of traveling Englishmen. I presume my reader knows what a carriole is; if not, the following short and graphic description of a friend of mine may possibly enlighten him:—"A carriole is a vehicle, licensed to carry one in front, on two wheels and no springs; resembles a velocipede with a dash of the spider in it. On a board behind rests the portmanteau, atop of which the 'sayteseel,' or post-boy, perches, while the rods, cans, &c., are crapped miscellaneously on the shafts. Pomta occupying a snug bed underneath in a sort of bag."

I had determined in investing in a carriole under the advice of an amiable gent whom I met at Christiansand, who, to add to his other sterling qualities, had been the introducer of sundry philanthropic improvements into that town, and was at the time taxing his abilities to the utmost to procure for the public a cheap and nutritious beverage in the shape of porter brewed without malt. He was very sanguine about it; but I have since heard that the scheme had failed, and that, after a vain attempt to turn it into vinegar, it was undergoing a process whereby it was expected it would eventually become hooking. Possibly it might arise under that name at last.

If quick traveling have a tendency to produce insanity, verily the Norwegians ought to be the rarest of all civilized people. It took us three long hours doing the forty-two miles to Eidsvold by the Norwegian Trunk Railway—a monument to the late R. Stephenson's engineering skill. I had with me a letter of introduction to a Bonde (farmer) in Osterdal, who was to provide me with a guide and pony to the Swedish frontier, where report said bears, trout, reindeer, and elk abounded in their respective elements. My host was a well to do man, and very hospitable. I must stay two days with him before setting out. He wanted me to pay a visit to his "sæter" and his pastor. In my simplicity, I thought a "sæter" had something to do with the clerical profession, but found it was a chalet on the mountains, where the cattle are sent during the summer. A bear had killed one of his cows the night before, and he intended lying out for it the next few nights. "Would I come with him?" I should rather think so. What lots of pomatum-pots of the "real article" I would take back as presents to my friends! So off we started.

It was a pretty sight to see the "sæter" girl (it wasn't she who was pretty) leading out her cows and goats to the pasture, and singing to them, and calling them by name. Sometimes she would run away from them, and then a three-cornered steeple-chase ensued as to which would catch her, and the winner was rewarded with a lump of salt. The bowls full of cream, and the cheeses, were enough to make a Lonlonet's mouth water. "I must taste them," said my host; and, without waiting for a reply, or even getting a knife, he stuck his finger into a soft cheese, and held it out to me to take a bit off the end of it.

It was now getting late; so, loading both barrels of my rifle, and also five of my revolver, I followed him to the place where the remains of the slaughtered cow lay. Old Bruin must have been hungry; for certainly he had eaten half of it.

Reader, have you ever gone out bear-hunting? I strongly advise you—"Don't!" unless you like lying flat on your stomach for a whole night, without moving (or being able to smoke) in the open air, with swarms of mosquitoes eating you up. Of course, I was not going to give in. If my friend had lain there till now, so would I; that is, supposing the mosquitoes had left any of me to lie anywhere. At last, to my joy, after we had been six mortal hours on our stomachs, he got up and said we might as well go, as the bear would not come till to-morrow night.

Next morning again we went out, and this time were more fortunate. As I lay in my old place, stomach flat on the ground, rifle up to my cheek, I fancied I heard a heavy tread and a rustling about forty yards on the left. "If my heart would only leave off jumping in that absurd way, almost lifting me from the ground, I might get a chance." Nearer it came—nearer still—till I thought I could see a great black object about twenty yards off through the low scrub. So I took aim and fired; and then we both got to our feet, and could just get a glimpse of a dark substance making off down a ravine. The bear was hit; that was evident by the blood; but where, was the point. We saw no more of him, though we followed him up some hours. But my host shot him a few weeks afterwards, while I was over the mountains; at least, he supposed it was the same, for it had a recent bullet-wound in its fat haunch. I cannot describe how this information relieved a lurking fear I had entertained that I had shot one of my friend's heifers. Such was my experience in bear-hunting, and I fancy I was luckier than most of my countrymen are, for I got the credit of having wounded a bear, whereas I am still inclined to believe I sent a bullet into the haunch of one of my friend's cows.

The next morning, after bidding adieu to mine host, I started across the Fjelds to the Trysil river. It was a beautiful autumn morning; the fog still hung lazily round the mountains, but slowly lifted itself up like a reluctant stage curtain in a theatre. I had a stout little mountain pony to carry the "impedimenta," on which I could ride when I pleased; my guide carried my rods, while I shouldered my rifle, thinking that a reindeer might come in our way. After a two hours' rugged ascent, we reached the open field. The scenery assumed the most savage, desolate appearance I ever witnessed, or desire to witness again. For miles around, the ground was covered with nothing but an unlimited supply of reindeer moss, which imparted a "custard-mustard" sort of tint to the landscape. If a fellow feels out of humor with civilized life in general, and humanity in particular, let me commend him to a week on the Norwegian fields. During the whole ride of ten hours, I did not see more than ten animated objects (barring mosquitoes). One of these was an eagle, which was soaring at a great height above a mountain lake, and which suddenly, as if impelled by some instantaneous idea, discharged itself down the most perpendicular "header" I ever saw, right into the lake. It was ten seconds under water, and then emerged with a large fish in its claws, with which it flew off in triumph. Subsequently, I caught several fish bearing marks of eagles' claws on their backs, so that the birds occasionally miss their fish, it seems—a comfort for men.

The feeling of loneliness and solitariness a ride the fields is calculated to produce on a man's nerves, especially if he be at all given to hypochondriacal affections, can scarcely be realized. What a thing to fall down in a fit, or to break a leg, or to undergo any other such-like unpleasantnesses to which flesh is heir, in such a dismal place, far out of reach of human assistance. The reflection that the crows would come and pick you over, or the gluttons gorge themselves on your carcase, or the wolves worry each other over you, might make a nervous person extremely uncomfortable. And this, I came to the conclusion, after deep meditation, must be the use of musquitoes. They keep a traveler's thoughts from dwelling on such topics, and tax all his ingenuity to prevent them from eating him up. Discerning little pests! they would not so much as look at my "unwashen, unkempt" guide, but stuck to me with a pertinacity that made it clear that the smell of a clean Englishman's blood was dear to them. As an interesting question to entomologists, I venture to propound, "What do they feed on up there, when there are no travelers?"

Towards evening we reached the river; the farm-house where I was to put up lay on the opposite bank; and while the pony of his own accord swam across, we rowed over. The farm-house, or more properly speaking, cluster of log-houses lay at a short distance from the river, in a thickly-wooded ravine. My guide had been instructed to introduce me to the good people, and to request them to take me in; so while they were getting a room ready for me, I sauntered down to the river, rod in hand. It was a delicious evening; the wind, which had just sprung up, gave that propitious ripple to the surface of the water which a fly-fisher delights to see, quickly putting on a cast. I threw into the stream. The fish were jumping on all sides. Whether I was the first Englishman who had ever fished there, I know not, but certainly I rose a fish nearly every time. In three hours I had caught forty trout and grayling, weighing altogether thirty pounds, good weight. The largest was four pounds.

It was then time to go home and get to bed, for I was rather stiff and tired, after a day on a hard Norwegian saddle. "How delicious to get a room like this all to oneself!" I thought, as I walked into mine. Scarcely was the thought conceived, than in marched the whole household, and quietly ranged themselves round the room to have a good look at the "Englelsmand." After having stared at me in silence for a few minutes, they proceeded to examine my watch, pipe, fly book, &c., which lay on the table. "Well! now they'll go, surely," I said to myself, "as they have looked at everything." A bright thought seized me. "I'll begin to undress; they'll be sure to take that in!" I so down on the edge of the bed, and leisurely took off my boots. No! that wouldn't move them. Well, I'll try what divesting myself of my knickerbockers will do." Vain hope! The more I took off, the more interested they seemed in the operation. I made a bolt, as I was, into bed. How long they remained I know not, for I soon fell fast asleep, and only awoke next morning when the good woman brought me in a large cup of hot coffee and a small bowl of cold water, leaving me her less than half a pint, to wash in. Drinking the first and discarding the second, I went and plunged into the river, to the dismay and astonishment of two or three men, who shouted after me and ran away. They thought I had gone mad, for a Norwegian peasant never washes himself but once a year, and then only a very little!

I remained there three days, and if any roving Englishman wants to know what good trout-fishing is, let him go to Trysil, on the borders of Sweden.

On my return to Rendalen, my host had planned an elk-hunt for me. There were not many reindeer, he thought, but he felt sure he could show me an elk within a week, if I liked. Of course I liked! So one morning we started early for the forest, accompanied by a cunning old hunter holding a little dog in leash, reputed a wonder for tracking elk, bear, or reindeer.

A Norwegian mountaineer is as sure-footed as his pony. See him skip over a river, scarcely touching the stones which here and there invitingly peep up above the surface, but which are often unsteady. Instinct and long practice teach him where to put his foot just at the right time. How I envied him! My first attempt at imitation sent me floundering on my back in the middle of a brook; but I got more adroit afterwards.

There are few things more uninteresting in my opinion than the interior of a Norwegian pine forest, though the Poet Laureate did come out in the same boat with me all the way to Norway only to hear the "Æolian-harp-like" murmur of the wind through its boughs. It is the same thing over and over again; no variety, nothing to relieve the monotony, not even a jay's music to enliven one. No wonder he made no allusion to it in the Idylls, which came out shortly afterwards, for I'll be hanged if I could see any poetry in it. I can solemnly aver that for a whole hour I saw no winged animal (mosquitoes always excepted) save a black woodpecker, which looked more like a Wellington boot with a red top, climbing up the rotten stem of a fir-tree, than anything else.

All at once I saw my hunter flump down on his knees in a devotional attitude, with his eyes humbly cast down to the ground. The very dog, too, seemed to be similarly affected. Then he got up and proceeded to a low birch-tree, and commenced examining the leaves one by one, while his dog stood up all the while on his hind legs, and sniffed away at them as if he would collapse. At length it dawned upon me that the hunter was not religious-mad, but that an elk had something to do with his condition, especially when he showed me a leaf which had only recently been browsed, and which a rabbit could not possibly have reached, even if such creatures did exist in Norway. It was a fine sight to watch the hunter and his dog; they seemed to understand each other thoroughly, as they kept looking at one another, as if comparing notes.

There are few animals so wary as an elk. Living in the thickest parts of the forest, their ears stand them in better stead than their eyes. In hunting elks you must not think of winking. The old hunter and his dog went first; it was as good as a play to watch them, each setting a foot to the ground at the same moment and with such a grave air; I came next, following as lightly as fourteen stone could. Maybe we had gone in this way half an hour, and I was beginning to get fat-gued, when all at once we came plump on two full grown elk, at about sixty yards distance. How noble they looked! Quite six feet in height! A sight like this is a reward for a day's toil, and ducking into the bargain. A sight like this—

"Bother your sights!" cries Bogus, to whom I have just been telling the story; "can't you say it you shot one, instead of apostrophizing their beauty in that ridiculous manner!"

"My dear Bogus, I did *not* shoot one: firstly, because the hunter's head was in the way; secondly, because, when his head was out of the way, the elks had gone; thirdly, because my rifle missed fire. So I ground my teeth in despair, and put on a fresh cap."

But, a few days afterwards I was more fortunate. We started early; that is, I, my host, and the hunter—who I now learnt from my friend had only recently returned from the fortress at Christiania, where he had worked his time of imprisonment out, as a galley-slave, for having killed his brother. I felt extremely glad I had not been aware of the circumstance when I had to bivouac out alone with him in the forest.

Before long we came on some very fresh tracks; at least, the hunter and his little dog seemed to think so, judging from the serious and earnest way in which they regarded them. Further and further we penetrated into the recesses of the forest, stepping softly and gently as we went. The dog became intensely excited, but never gave tongue. The well-trained little creatures are taught never to bark when held in leash; it is only when they are set at liberty that it is etiquette to do so. A crashing sound, as if an elephant were dashing through a jungle, made us turn our eyes to the left of us, and we could just discern a monstrous elk disappearing between the birch-trees.

Now was the time to slip the dog. No sooner was he at liberty than off he set in pursuit, giving tongue most lustily, as if to make up for his long and continued silence. The reason why he barked was plain enough; if he had not barked, it would have been a matter of sheer impossibility to follow on the right course through the tangled and intricate forest. His voice began to grow fainter and fainter, and I began to fear that we should lose the elk. But neither of my companions seemed to share in my anxiety; a complacent look of assurance on their faces seemed to say that there were ten chances to one against the elk; we had already gone on a double-quick for half an hour, when the baying of the dog sounded louder and more plainly. The elk, then, was at bay.

"Yes, you go first, and fire straight," intimated rather than said the hunter.

A couple of cartridges were quickly thrust into my breech-loader. Cautiously proceeding up a steep bank, I peeped over the top, where the elk was at bay. Yes, there he was, stamping and dashing at the little dog with his horns and long fore feet; who, however, easily avoided the elk, as he kept dodging about in close proximity to his nose.

An easier mark could hardly be imagined, so, raising my rifle and aiming at the shoulder, I put in a bullet at about forty yards distance, and the great animal fell over on his side dead. I shall never forget my excitement—indeed, the hunter, I am sure, though I was mad, especially when, in an exuberant fit of generosity, I presented him with a five-dollar note.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Mayes,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Rice,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Smith, Colegate.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been produced from mines of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESTNUT street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $1 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, prospectus, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 12th inst. 11 12-2m

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN.

S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip R. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

11-17tf

13 13 13

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE,

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6 1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

ESPECIALLY

FANCY SILVER WARE,

Suitable for 12 3d

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Breeches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES HARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1413-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED

upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

CENTRAL EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Terms of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 321 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

an5-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 1109 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 12, 1864, for the prompt delivery at Mower Hospital, Chestnut Hill of

Six (6) pieces 3x6 inch white pine, 32 feet long, well seasoned.
Twelve (12) pieces 2x6 inch white pine, 18 feet long.
Eight (8) pieces 6x6 inch white pine, 8 feet long.
Ten (10) pieces 3x6 inch hemlock, 32 feet long.
Fourteen (14) pieces 3x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.
Ten (10) pieces 2x6 inch hemlock, 20 feet long.
Nine thousand (9000) pieces 3x1 inch T roofing, 16 feet long.
Nine thousand (9000) feet third common white pine flooring boards.
Five thousand (5000) feet third common white pine boards, all well seasoned.
Two (2) doors with sliders, 9 lights each, 10x12.
Eight (8) pairs of box hinges, with screws (4 inch butts).
Eight (8) locks, heavy.
One (1) 4x2 inch spikes.
Four (4) tree nails, 1 of 2d, 1 at 10d, and 2 at 8d.
Twenty-five (25) cords building stone.
Two (2) cords fire wood.
Three hundred (300) pounds of red iron, ½ inch.
All to be approved, after delivery, by the Government inspector.

No proposals will be received except upon the regular blanks furnished at this office, and the United States reserves the right to accept parts of bids, and reject all bids deemed unreasonable with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 7, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of the following articles, viz:

(6) PAIRS RUBBER BOOTS, No. 5, Army Standard.
100 do do do No. 6, do do
100 do do do No. 7, do do
100 do do do No. 8, do do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the office of Chief Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, and the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

12-5-6t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids hereby invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract for forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bid, or bonds fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, of the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ——
(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December —, 1864, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 1000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 18—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 18—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December —, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 18—.

Witness:— [Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

1-4 5t

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1865.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Subsistence Arsenal with the following articles:—

HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard.

The Tents to be made of 10½ inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard.

The Flies to be made of 9½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.

SHELTER TENTS, Army standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 54½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.

All of the above tents and flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the contract required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others should be used nor will the guarantee will be considered. No bid for any proposal or consideration which does not strictly conform to the requirements of this circular.

The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.

HERMAN BIDDLE,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

11-3 6t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 30, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with—

Cheap Cotton for Infantry		Army Standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, sets,		do
Wall do	do,	do
Hospital Tent Pins, large,		do
Do do	small,	do
Wall do	large,	do
Wall do	small,	do
Company Order Books,		do
Do Clothing Account Books,		do
Do Descriptive do,		do
Do Morning Report do,		do
Post Order do,		do
Post Morning Report do,		do
Post Letter do,		do
Post Guard Report do,		do
Regimental General Order do,		do
Do Letter do,		do
Do Descriptive do,		do
Do Index do,		do
Record Target Practice do,		do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the office of Chief Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, and the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

12-5-6t

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Oudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
jan1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E Cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-16tf And for sale by Druggists generally.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 531 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by H. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. H. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 132 S. EIGHTH Street, and No. 41 S. NINTH Street. 10-8 3m

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S

Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 1019 COATES STREET,

11-23-1m West of Tenth.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with rich-hero blood to wed;
If a marble statue when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

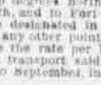
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 50 cents. aug-4f

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of J. Wetherstadt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
wh13-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.



FOR NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,

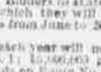
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,

from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 240 North Wharves.



STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.
GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 24.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$150 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 170 00 Steerage to London.... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 190 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 180 00 Steerage to Hamburg. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $170, $210 Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 113 WAL

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "HANSA" AT NEW YORK.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Reported Wreck of Semmes' New Privateer.

FAILURES OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 23d, arrived at this port to-day.

It was reported at Southampton on the 23d that Semmes' ship was leaking, and had been wrecked off Madeira.

The steamship *Canada* arrived out on the 21st, and the *Hibernian* on the 22d.

Laurie & Co., oil merchants, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to £30,000.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is unbecoming in British officers to engage in blockade-running, thus treating the Queen's proclamation of neutrality with contempt.

The London *Times* says it can see no reason for alarm in Lincoln's re-election. The interests of England are probably safer in his than in any other hands. Regarding his relations to foreign States, England particularly, we may reasonably believe that Lincoln has sown his wild oats. He has gone through a course of defying and insulting England, and we hope he will not repeat the experiment.

France.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the ordinary budget is now before the Council of State; the extraordinary budget will be forthcoming later.

There are rumors on the Bourse that a public loan will soon be introduced.

Denmark.

The King and Queen will visit Jutland after the evacuation is completed.

Italy.

The proposal to transfer the capital to Naples has been vetoed. The bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence passed by a vote of 317 to 70.

The entire financial bill was agreed to by 137 to 77.

Della Marmora demonstrated that Italy could defend herself, adding that it was greatly to the interest of France not to allow Italy to be crushed.

Principalities.

At the opening of the General Sessions congratulations were addressed to Prince Coriza.

Prussia.

Lord Napier presented his credentials to the King as Ambassador.

The sentence of death and confiscation of the property of seven Poles has been passed.

Japan.

Prince Nagata has agreed to open Simonosaki Straits, and not rebuild the demolished forts, and also to pay the allied expedition its expenses.

Spain.

The Duke of Rivas has resigned the Presidency of the Council. The Marquis Vilanco has succeeded him.

The *Epoca* says that Spain's duty is to defend the Papacy by coming to an understanding with France.

M. Mori has accepted the Ambassadorship to France.

It is reported that the steamer *Sea King*, the alleged new Rebel cruiser, has been wrecked near Madeira.

The ship *Wapper*, from Portland for Sagua, was capsized. The crew were saved, and have arrived in England.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—The sales of cotton for two days amount to 5000 bales, the market being excited and all quantities have advanced about 2d. since Friday. The sales include 1700 bales to speculators and for export.

The Manchester markets are buoyant, and prices are advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour firm, but quiet; wheat quiet, but steady; corn dull, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Tallow firm and advanced 6d.

PRODUCE.—Coffee dull. Rice firm. Ashes dull. Linseed Oil quiet, with an improved tendency. Rosin dull. Spirits of Turpentine easier. Petroleum, small sales.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

More About the "Georgian"—A Gun Carriage and Ammunition Seized.

From the Toronto Globe, December 5.

Some time in the early portion of last week a number of men arrived at Collingwood by the Northern Railway, and took up their quarters at the "Railway Hotel." They remained there for a day or two, during which time they acted in a manner so peculiar as to excite the suspicions of the authorities. They could give no satisfactory account of why or for what purpose they were there, and not being engaged in any open business, considerable excitement and curiosity was occasioned as to who or what they were.

The propeller *Georgian*, of which so much has already been said, was expected to arrive at Collingwood, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that these men were waiting for the purpose of joining her. They had in their possession very little freight or luggage, and this consisted of one or two boxes which they seemed to protect and watch with more care and interest than if they contained simple articles of a legitimate and proper nature. These boxes were kept in the bed-rooms of some of the party, and were never without some one or two of the men near them—during meal times some of the party invariably remained in the rooms with the boxes, and kept a close watch that none of the servants around the house or other persons could have an opportunity of examining them. These circumstances being communicated to the authorities, it was decided to make an inquiry into the case. Accordingly, on Wednesday last, the Custom House officials at Collingwood seized the boxes, and on making an examination they were found to contain a gun-carriage, with canister, grape-shot, &c., for 18-pounder guns. These were at once taken possession of by the authorities, and are still in their hands.

The party of men shortly after left the place, and up to Saturday had not returned, and no information of their whereabouts had been received. The *Georgian* is hourly expected at Collingwood, and the suspicion is, the former circumstances connected with the vessel being taken into consideration, that these men were there awaiting her, and that the articles were for her use. Up to a late hour on Saturday night the *Georgian* had not arrived. We believe it is the intention of the authorities to search her and watch the movements of her crew closely as soon as she arrives.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—A SINGULAR OMISSION IN THE NEW YORK PAPERS.—In the New England papers, the President's Message, as printed, contains this sentence in reference to the leader of the Rebellion:—

"He would accept nothing short of the severance of the Union, *precisely what we cannot and will not give.*"

In the New York papers of the 7th, the Message is printed with the words *italicized* above omitted. It could not be expected that the Message would be transmitted with absolute correctness, but it is worthy of inquiry how such an omission as this could have been made.—*Boston Traveller.*

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Nashville *Times* of the 3d instant (Saturday) has the following items not received by telegraph:—

There is great excitement in the city. Rumors are magnified astonishingly. A regiment of Rebels is multiplied by ten. Nashville Rebels report reinforcements to Hood from Kirby Smith and Price. The story is unfounded. A rumor that Breckinridge is trying to join Hood is more likely to be true, but he has not to exceed six thousand men. Forrest has tried to cross the Cumberland at the mouth of Stone river, but he has not succeeded. He wants to cut the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Hood is said to have a pontoon train for that purpose. If so, his presence in front of Nashville is a mere feint. Major Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General S. D. Lee's staff, was captured by our forces on Friday.

The *Times* says that Brigadier-General T. J. Wood's Division was in reserve north of Harpeth river, during the battle of Franklin. Generals Stanley and Cox greatly distinguished themselves. When Stanley's horse was killed, Cox dismounted one of his orderlies to mount Stanley. Cox's Division captured twenty-two battle-flags. Rebel Brigadier-Generals Gist, Adams, and Quarles were certainly killed, and Generals Sharp, Scott, Gramberry, and Ders wounded. Major-General Couch is in temporary command of the 4th Corps.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GAME.—Our markets at the present time are well supplied with deer, notwithstanding which, however, venison is esteemed a delicacy, and as such is on the bills of fare of our first-class hotels and restaurants; but very many regard the best cut of a "saddle" as altogether inferior to a good "sirloin" or "porter-house." A good cut off a saddle can be got at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound, which, as far as deer is concerned, is a prohibitory game law for the poor man. Indeed, the prices which the dealers affix to all kinds of game which they expose for sale, are such that they would seem effectually to debar almost all but the inveterate game-eater from patronizing their stalls. Nevertheless, the day's supply is the day's demand, the dealer secures his inevitable profit, and the extravagant buyer his game dinner. We learn that the woods in the neighborhood of Altoona are more thickly infested with deer this season than for years back.

They are all in a fine condition. Some of the heaviest ever heard of have been killed this season. Old hunters say that there are deer now in this locality which do not belong here, being larger, and the bucks having different shaped antlers from those usually found on these mountains. It is supposed they came hither either from New York State, or from the mountains of Virginia. Almost every train from the East takes hunters to the mountains, but we doubt whether all of them get sufficient venison to compensate them for their loss of time, railroad fare, and destruction of shoe-leather.

The quail and pheasant, both very scarce in the market this season, are real game birds, and are justly esteemed great delicacies. Quails are well nigh extinct in this section of the State, and the most that find their way to the markets come from abroad. The cold weather of last winter was more effectual in slaughtering these princely little birds than the guns of a generation of hunters would have proved. Of the few quails found in the markets, a dozen may be purchased for about six dollars, or at the rate of fifty cents a piece. Wild ducks and geese have been in great abundance during the present season, and command, considering the prices on things in general, a very moderate figure. Good, fat mallard ducks, from the marshes, are to be found strung up in large numbers in all the stalls. Wild geese, like the game, are not the most esteemed of birds, but being wild, they hold their own as a game delicacy. There are a few woodcock and snipe to be found in the market, but, bearing superior prices to the quail and pheasant, are not sought after in preference to the latter.

THE GIRARD LANDS—A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.—The Committee on Girard Estates, at the last meeting of Councils, enclosed a communication received from the City Solicitor, recommending the compromise proposed by the heirs of Mr. Girard, in reference to certain lands in Schuylkill county. This land was recovered from the city by the heirs of Mr. Girard, upon the ground that it was land acquired after the date of the will. A decision in Schuylkill county, and a decision in the United States Circuit Court, established that, as to the four tracts in question, Mr. Girard died intestate, and that the plaintiffs in the suit became the heirs at law. The city took a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and when the case was about to be argued, certain irregularities in the record were discovered, that the Court refused to hear the argument at that time. Now the heirs proposed, as a compromise, that if the city will discontinue the litigation they will withdraw their claims to one of the four tracts in dispute. In the letter proposing this compromise, the counsel for the heirs refers to the fact that there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the heirs; but as it is important to secure the confirmation of their titles at once, they are willing to compromise on the terms proposed. Both branches of City Councils, after some discussion, agreed to accept the proposition. This course will terminate a long pending suit, and give the city a clear title to about 400 acres of land in Schuylkill county.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—Frederick Fisher and his brother were the possessors of a neat little farm near Nicetown. A short time since they determined to sell out and divide the proceeds. Frederick imagined that his brother got the best of him in the transaction, and a bitter feeling arose. Yesterday they met, and in talking the matter over became excited. Frederick seized an axe and made a desperate blow at his brother's head, which fortunately missed its mark. Frederick then ran after his brother with the uplifted weapon, but not being able to overtake him, of course inflicted no damage. He was arrested and held in $2500 bail by Alderman Boucher to answer the offence.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER.—This morning at an early hour, James Francis, colored, for more than fifteen years the chief of the dog-catchers, died, after a short illness, at his late residence, No. 729 St. Mary street. The deceased was familiar to the whole Police Department, and has on more than one occasion been befriended by Fire Marshal Blackburn. The latter, during the illness of the deceased, had him provided with proper medical attendance, and Christian consolation administered during his last moments. Mr. Blackburn has also taken upon himself to see that the body is decently interred.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, JUDGE ALLISON.—This was the only Court in which business was transacted to-day, and the few cases of assault and battery, and petty larceny, upon the table of the District Attorney, ready for trial, were disposed of before noon. There were but two convictions, one for larceny, and one for assault and battery, and in neither of these was sentence imposed. The jurors were discharged until Monday, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 28 men, of whom 7 were enlisted for four years, 17 for three years, and 4 for two years. They were credited as follows:—Ninth Ward, 5; Tenth Ward, 4; Thirteenth Ward, 1; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Twenty-fourth Ward, 3.

FEMALE ROBBER.—A colored woman named Rachel Bullard was arraigned before Alderman Thomas, of Germantown, this morning, upon the charge of having broken into the cellar of a house in Price street, and stolen therefrom a lot of meat, butter, potatoes, and other provisions. She was committed to answer the charge.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 427 Monroe street.

ANOTHER NAVAL PRIZE.—*Capture and Arrival of the Blockade-Runner "Susannah."—Full Particulars of Her Capture by the United States Steamer "Metacomet."*—Last night the officers and attaches of the Navy Yard were surprised and gratified by the arrival at this port, very unexpectedly, of the prize steamer, blockade-runner *Susannah*, which vessel was captured off Campeachy Shoals by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, Captain James E. Jouett, a few days since. We are enabled to present the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH this afternoon with the following interesting particulars connected with the capture of the *Susannah*.

The *Metacomet* left New Orleans on Thanksgiving Day upon a cruise, with a roving commission from Admiral FARRAGUT. It will be remembered that the *Metacomet* went into the fight in Mobile Bay lashed to the flag-ship *Hartford*. After the forts were passed she cast off and pursued the then Rebel gun-boats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* (each heavier than herself) up the bay and fought them for an hour single-handed, driving the *Morgan* under the guns of the fort, beaching the *Gaines* and capturing the *Selma*. In the report of the fight published in the Northern papers at the time it was stated that the *Metacomet* rammed the *Hartford*. This is a mistake, as the *Hartford* was struck by the *Lackawanna*.

The *Susannah* was sighted off Campeachy Shoals, by Captain JOUETT, about half past ten o'clock, on Sunday morning. She was captured after an exciting chase of five hours. Three 100-pound shells were fired at her, one of which shrapnel. One of the balls of the latter struck the mate in the back, who was standing by the wheel, and the *Susannah* hove to. A prize crew was placed on board, and her coal being short, she was towed into Key West, and after coaling was sent to this port, where she arrived last night after dark, in charge of Prize Master H. C. NIELDS, she is now at the Navy Yard. She left Key West on Friday afternoon and made Cape May light on Wednesday night after dark, in a severe storm. Being unable to get a pilot, Mr. NIELDS brought her up the river himself, piloting her from his charts. It was the first time he ever came up the Delaware.

Mr. NIELDS will be remembered as the brave officer who left the *Metacomet* in the midst of the fight in Mobile Bay, and with a small boat and five men rescued nine men and one officer of the ill-fated *Tecumseh*. He rowed around between the fleet and the forts during the fight, until the last vessel had passed, and the smoke had cleared away, and all the survivors had been picked up, when he went to the *Oneida* and did signal duty upon her until his own ship became engaged with the Rebel gun-boats, when he left the *Oneida* and pulled to the *Metacomet*, and assisted in the capture. The *Susannah* was chased by the United States steamer *Tennessee* for seventeen hours, and ran away from her. She is very fast, and her captain was greatly surprised and chagrined at her capture. He was confident that no vessel of the squadron blockading off Galveston could catch him. The *Metacomet* is a double-ender. She captured the *Donegal* in June last, while running into Mobile.

The United States steamer *Banshee* chased the *Susannah* for five hours while she (the *Susannah*) was off Wilmington, N. C., making her way to this port. The *Banshee* took her for a blockade runner, endeavoring to get into Cape Fear River. The *Susannah* had on board one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton, a number of which were thrown overboard. She ran out from Galveston.

LEASING THE CITY RAILROADS.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held this morning at their rooms, Mr. George L. Buzby, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, A proposition is now before Councils, to lease the Market Street Railroad, and that portion of the Broad Street Road which extends from Olive street to Vine, to a railroad company thereby investing them with an absolute control over said roads; and

Whereas, The Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have equal occasion with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the use of said tracks, and

Whereas, The commercial interests of Philadelphia demand that these roads should be open to the use of every railroad line which enters our city; therefore

Resolved, That the Corn Exchange Association, as a body directly interested in every movement affecting the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, looks with unfavorable upon a proposition to invest any one railroad line with exclusive control over any one of these avenues into our city.

Resolved, That, according to law, these railroad tracks are a common highway, intended for the use of the public generally; and that they were originally constructed for that sole purpose; and that it will best conduce to the public interests to maintain that original intention; and that if said tracks do not pay a sufficient revenue to cover the expenses incurred for them, the tolls thereon should be increased until they shall be covered.

Resolved, That Councils be requested to defer action on this subject at present.

Col. Wm. B. Thomas supported the resolution in a brief address.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A DELIGHTFUL OCCASION.—A concert was given last evening, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut and Eighteenth streets, by the Sunday School attached to that place of worship. The galleries were occupied by the children, and a large platform was erected around the pulpit for the infant school. Several solos, duets and choruses were admirably sung, and the audience evinced their approval by repeated applause. During the singing of the "Flag of our Union," the enthusiasm of the audience was excited by each child in the school waving a national flag. A photograph album, containing likenesses of the teachers of the school, was presented to the pastor, Rev. Dr. Eddy, who will shortly leave Philadelphia. Beautiful bouquets were presented to Professor Cross, the organist; Mr. Mastin, pianist, and to Rev. Dr. Griffiths and Mr. Evans, the Superintendents.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Francis Brown was before Alderman Plankinton this morning, charged with assaulting an officer. It seems that Brown was at a ball at Broad and Spring Garden streets last night, and created a disturbance. An officer interfered, when Brown struck him with a billy. Some one else also stabbed the officer in the neck, inflicting a slight wound. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SHARP THIEVING.—This morning Michael Palmer was committed by Alderman Carter to answer the larceny of a watch from a house at Fourth and Shippen streets. Palmer was in company with another man engaged in huckstering potatoes. While in a house bargaining for the sale of some potatoes, Palmer slipped the watch from a nail whereon it was hanging. It was afterwards found in his possession.

POCKET PICKED.—Mr. H. Parkman, of No. 1827 Olive street, had his pocket picked last evening in car No. 18 of the Green and Coates street line, between the hours of five and six. He was relieved of a pocket book containing nearly $550 in money, and a note of $100, payable to his order, on Messrs. E. Schaeffer & Son, of Lancaster, drawn in the month of September, 1863, besides other papers of small value.

CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.—PETER BECKERT is the name of an individual who had a hearing before Alderman WHITE yesterday, charged with maintaining a nuisance. The defendant rented a part of Mr. WM. GERHEIM'S residence, on Race street, above Front, where he set up a mechanical process for dyeing cloth. He was not engaged at this work very long before all of Mr. GERHEIM'S family were taken suddenly ill. A physician was called in, who pronounced the sickness as being caused by the perfume from the dyeing materials. The arrest of the defendant then followed for maintaining a nuisance. He was held to bail in the sum of $600 dollars.

LARCENY.—Samuel Aucott was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of two cans of cream and a bushel of eggs from a wagon in Germantown. He was committed by Alderman Thomas to answer.

SWINDLING.—This morning, Edward Davis was committed by Alderman Carter upon the charge of leaving his boarding-house without first settling his bill.

HOLIDAYS are coming. Persons desiring pictures for presents should be on the alert. Go at once to B. F. Reimer's popular Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and avoid the crowd.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz.:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversable feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension of thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is as well and favorably known as

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CONNUBIAL BLISS.—A statistician, who has given considerable attention to the official records of our principal cities, particularly as refers to marriages, has arrived at the following result:—For one year in Philadelphia, runaway wives, 1122; runaway husbands, 2246; married persons legally divorced, 4175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding, 13,340; mutually indifferent, 55,175; regarded as happy, 3175; nearly happy, 927; perfectly happy, 13; those under the head of "regarded happy," "nearly happy," and "happy," invariable purchase their Clothing of Charles Stokes & Co., One price, under the Continental.

ZEPHYR GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We know of nothing more popular or more appropriate for presenting purposes during the holidays than the elegant zephyr-work articles that have of late become so fashionable. A gift is always the more valuable for having upon it the marks of loving fingers. What, therefore, could be more desirable or suitable than the beautiful designs in zephyr for slippers, chair seats, cushions, rugs, and a variety of other articles, filled up in the plain parts by the hands of a friendly or affectionate giver? Ladies who entertain our opinion on this point should visit the store of Mr. John Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, where they will find the most magnificent assortment of embroidered zephyr designs, of the class above referred to, ever offered in this city. Some of these contain capital representations in zephyr of rafts of flowers, game heads and tropical birds, which, to be appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful, need only to be seen. We would also state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has a very large assortment of zephyr, which he is selling at as moderate prices as any other house. Don't forget the place—John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch.

STOCKING YARNS.

A very large assortment of stocking yarns, embracing nearly one hundred different varieties, suitable for fine ladies' wear, the heaviest articles for gentlemen's use, articles for the soldiers, every description of infant's wear, all colors suitable for gloves, including the fine white SAXONY (German make), will be found at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

GERMANTOWN WOOL.

This elegant and deservedly popular substitute for the German zephyrs is rapidly being introduced for all purposes for which the zephyrs are adapted. The colors of the Germantown Wool are equally as rich and durable as the zephyr, the fibre nearly as soft, and the price a great deal lower. The place to get it is at John M. Finn's, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

In this department such things as Morocco Satchels, Pocket-books, fine Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Beads, Colognes, Soaps, Umbrellas, and goods of that class are always acceptable gifts. A very superior assortment of them may be found at the popular store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARE.

At this season solid style Dress Trimmings are much in demand. The most extensive assortment of fashionable Buttons, staple Trimmings of all kinds, what are denominated under the general term of Small Ware, also Cloth and Silk Gloves in great variety, now offered by John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Now that the season is at hand for our readers to select presents for the Christmas holidays, let us suggest to them the advantages of spending their money for articles of utility. Gentlemen's furnishing goods are always acceptable. What, in fact, could be a more desirable present to a gentleman than an elegant morning wrapper, a handsome pair of gloves, articles of dress and comfort for the neck, or seasonable underwear? The place to find the most splendid assortment of these goods is at the popular old stand of R. C. Walborn & Co., Nos. 5 and 7 N. Sixth street.

THE MANIA for speculation in Oil stocks is prevailing at a fearful rate, as the transactions at the Stock Board daily exhibit. Holders of these stocks, to protect themselves from the impositions frequently practised upon them, by unprincipalled operators, should read the *Commercial List and Price Current*.

PROFESSOR BOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of *every kind*, both male and female: lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs throughout, and *all kinds* of nervousness, weakness, *almost invariably cured*. The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease *than all other practices combined*. Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Shield, of New York, one of the ablest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Fulton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS.—In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits, or catarrh, is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

Sold by all druggists.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Do You Know Dean has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6,

A NEW DEPARTMENT,

Running through the centre of his Store, 60 feet in length, to be known as

THE CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

Which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of

DRESS FABRICS

REDUCED TO ONE-HALF THE PRICE

Sold at in the beginning of the season.

J. M. HAFLEIGH has made arrangements to furnish to his customers from

200,000 to 250,000 YARDS

OF 12-2-wfm

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at a great sacrifice, and from Auction Sales, to be sold through this channel without reserve during

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

JOHN H. STOKES,
No. 702 ARCH STREET.
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
A Splendid Variety for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Consisting of Staff Goods.
French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $2 25.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaines.
5000 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1200 yards American Crash, at 12½c.
If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES',
No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES
Is Daily Receiving
NOVELTIES IN
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,
In every variety and at
REDUCED PRICES,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
To favor the laudable practice of making
VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets,	Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls,	Fine Silks,
Black Silks,	Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins,	Silk Poplins,
Merinos,	De Laines,
Blankets,	Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes,	Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls,	Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
AT 50, 60, AND 70 CENTS,
OF
BRIGHT NOVEL STYLES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
12-7-3t Above Willow.

ENGLISH MUFFINS AND CRUMPETS, Bath and Cross Buns, Cracked Egg, and Lunch Biscuits, Milk Biscuit for tea, at 15c. per lb.; English Bunloaf and New Year Cake, at Steam Bakery, No. 229 S. FIFTH Street. 1t*

ECONOMY! COMFORT! TASTE!
GENTS' OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS,
ALL SIZES AND COLORS,
Wholesale and Retail.
EDWIN E. HULFISH,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
OVER GAITER MANUFACTURER,
No. 149 N. FOURTH STREET,
11-9-1m* PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1845, dated April 22, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, to
11-22-mfsw* WILLIAM HART CARR.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-9

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE COLORS AND SHADES
POPLINS,
In all grades, from the late Auction Sales, at reduced prices. For
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
Of a substantial character, the Stock of
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
At present presents great attractions and inducements, in variety and price, to persons selecting for Holiday Gifts.
Having purchased largely at the late Auction Sales, we are prepared to close out
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
ESPINGLES,
PLAID MERINOES,
FIGURED M. DE LAINES,
RICH PLAIN, FIGURED, AND
BLACK SILKS,
LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c. &c.
At greatly reduced prices.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
12-7-3t Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,
Have made enormous reductions in the prices of all their Stock.
DRESS GOODS
Of every variety for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOME SILKS,	CHEAP SILKS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,	RED POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES,	PLAID MERINOES,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

PLAID CASHMERES,	DE LAINES
MOHAIRS,	VALENCIAS

SHAWLS, BROCHE AND WOOLLEN.
Novelties in Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, French and Cambric Lace Veils.
Persons about purchasing Holiday Gifts would do well to examine our Stock, as we wish to close out the whole of it before the 1st of January, and are offering
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

BROCHE SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12-7-3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
BRIGHT BORDER BLANKETS,
Of all sizes, grades, and makes,
WHICH MAKE AN ACCEPTABLE
CHRISTMAS GIFT.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
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BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
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BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
AT THE
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103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Necktics, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSGAN, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
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Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
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